CMP-SCMP-72-24

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

U.S. American Consulate General
Hong Kong

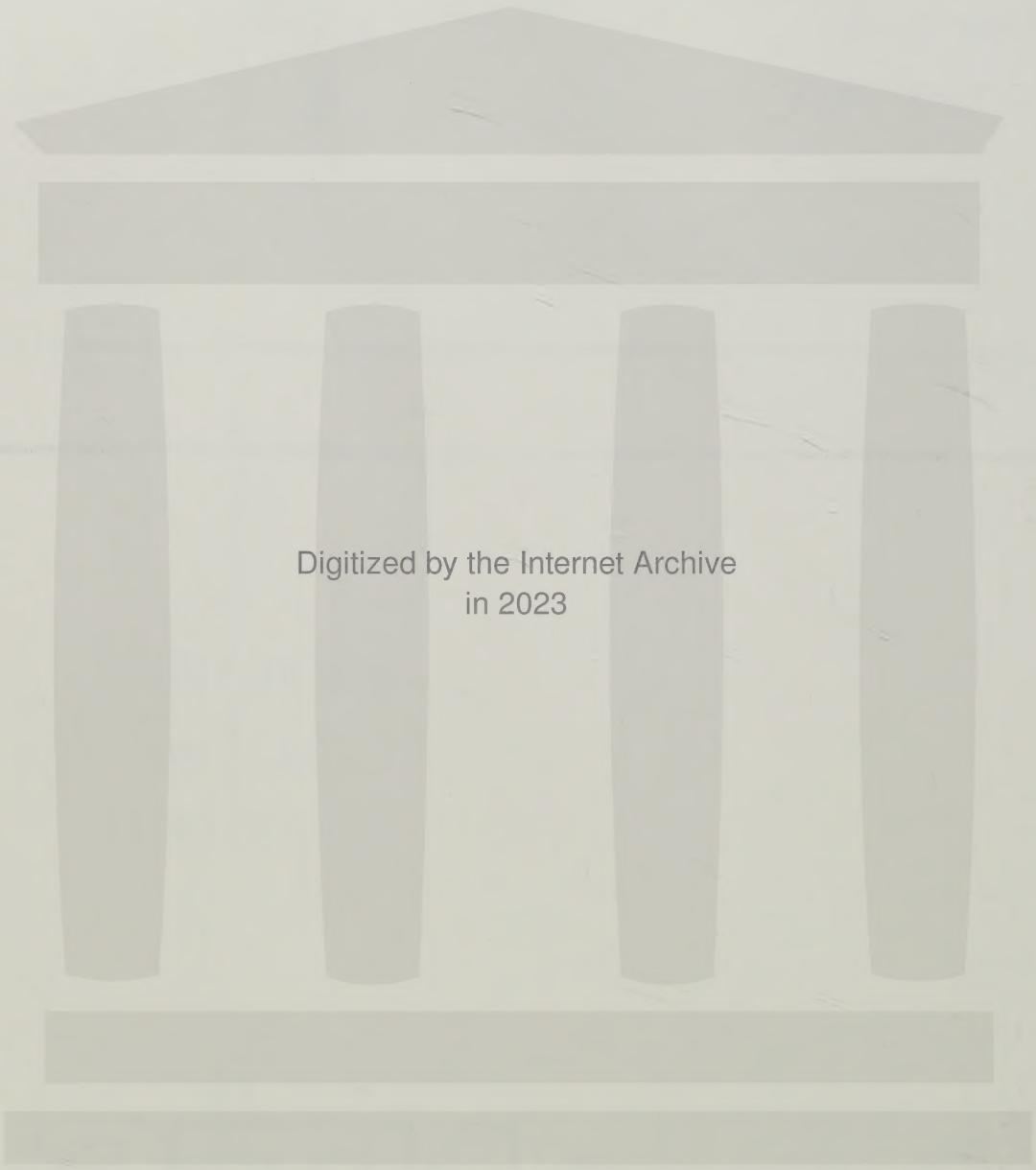
12 June 1972

U. of ILL. LIBRARY
AUG 2 1972
CHICAGO CIRCLE

DISTRIBUTED BY:

NTIS
National Technical Information Service
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield Va. 22151

This document has been approved for public release and sale.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2023

https://archive.org/details/survey-of-peoples-republic-of-china-press_1972-06-12_24

CMP-SCMP-72-24

Survey of China Mainland Press

American Consulate General
Hong Kong, B.C.C.

No. 5152-5155
June 12, 1972

This edition is printed in the United States of America for dissemination in the Western Hemisphere, Europe, the Mediterranean, and the west coast of Africa from material produced by the American Consulate General, Hong Kong. All queries concerning this edition should be sent to:

National Technical Information
Service (152.12)
U.S. Department of Commerce
Springfield, Virginia 22151

TABLE OF CONTENTS

NATIONAL

Page

UNITY OF CADRE FORCE

Unity of Broad Masses of Revolutionary Cadres Is Important Guarantee of Realization of the Line of the 9th Congress - by Chung Tso-wen 1

CADRE TRAINING

Diligently Train Successors for the Cause of the Proletarian Revolution 10

Bring into Better Play the Role of the Cadre School 16

Reproduced by
NATIONAL TECHNICAL
INFORMATION SERVICE
U S Department of Commerce
Springfield VA 22151

Page

Hold Reading Classes for Theoretical Cadres, Train Study Tutors 17

SPORTS TOURNAMENT

20th Anniversary of Chairman Mao's Inscription "Promote Physical Culture and Build Up the People's Health" to Be Marked by National Ball-Game Tournament 21

SPORT

Sports Popular Among Northeast China Lumbermen 21

PEDIATRICS

Professor Chu Fu-tang on China's Padiatrics 22

RURAL MEDICAL SERVICE

Chinese City Doctor Serves Peasants Wholeheartedly 25

EMBROIDERY

New Works of Famous Hunan Embroidery 27

TEA HARVEST

China Has Good Spring Tea Harvest 28

INNER MONGOLIA

Old Town in Inner Mongolia Revived 29

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Delegation of Albanian Ministry of Construction Returns to Peking after Visiting Shanghai 31

Albanian Ballet Troupe Leaves Nanking for Tsinan 31

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Chiao Kuan-hua Gives Banquet to Welcome British Parliamentary Undersecretary and His Wife 32

Chiao Kuan-hua and Chang Wen-chin Meet British Parliamentary Undersecretary and His Wife 32

Page

CHINA AND BURMA

Burmese Government Economic Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Kwangchow 33

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Badminton Team Leaves Kwangchow for Home 33

CHINA AND ICELAND

Icelandic Prime Minister Receives Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I. 34

CHINA AND ITU

ITU Adopts Resolution Restoring China's Lawful Rights 34

CHINA AND JAPAN

Wang Kuo-chuan Fetes Japanese Guests 35

CHINA AND MEXICO

Chinese Trade Delegation Leaves Mexico for Home 36

CHINA AND PDR YEMEN

Li Hsien-nien, Sha Feng and Wang Kuo-chuan Meet Peasants Delegation from People's Democratic Republic of Yemen 36

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Chinese Color Films Warmly Received by Philippine People 37

TABLE TENNIS DELEGATIONS

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Returns to Peking 38

Chinese Table Tennis Team Returns to Peking after Friendly Visits to Pakistan, Kuwait, Iraq, Syria, Turkey, Iran 38

CHINA AND TUNISIA

Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu Greets Tunisian National Day 39

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Representative Speaks on Human Rights at ECOSOC Social Committee Meeting 40

Page

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Yugoslav Basketball Delegation Returns to Peking from Kwangchow 41

NATIONAL

PARTY COMMITTEE AT BASIC LEVEL

Draw a Clear Line Defining the Policies Through Revolutionary Mass Criticism 43

PHYSICAL CULTURE

Promote Physical Culture, Strengthen the People's Physique - by Kuo Yü-wen 47

CHILD EDUCATION

No. 2 Kindergarten of Logistics Department of PLA Shenyang Command Conducts Education in Revolutionary Tradition 56

Mao Tse-tung's Thought Nourishes New Seedlings 57

CHILDREN

Chinese Children Show Socialist Spirit 59

AFTER-SCHOOL ACTIVITIES

North China Industrial District Arranges After-School-Hour Children's Activities 60

DEAF-MUTES

Deaf-Mutes in China Who Can Now Speak 61

MEDICINE

Peking Hospital Achieves Good Results in Treating Broncho-Pneumonia of Children by Combining Chinese Traditional and Western Medicine 63

IRRIGATION

Inner Mongolia Builds Irrigation Projects 64

OUTSTANDING INDIVIDUALS

Two Tibetan Girls Praised for Protecting Collective Sheep in Blizzard 65

Page

TIBET

Tibetan Traitor Who Fled Abroad Crosses Over with Arms 66

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Afghan King Receives Chinese Ambassador 67

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Staff Members of Chinese Embassy in Albania Hold Get-Together with Albanian Youngsters 67

Albanian Ballet Troupe Gives Premiere in Tsinan 68

CHINA AND BURUNDI

New Chinese Ambassador Presents Credentials to Burundi President 68

CHINA AND CHILE

Chilean Government Economic Delegation Sees Chinese Modern Revolutionary Ballet 69

CHINA AND DENMARK

Danish Ambassador to China Gives Constitution Day Reception 69

INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S DAY

Foreign and Chinese Children Celebrate June 1 at Peking Get-Together 70

CHINA AND ITALY

Italian Ambassador to China Gives National Day Reception 71

CHINA AND JAPAN

Kuo Mo-jo, Wang Kuo-chuan and Chang Hsiang-shan Meet Study Group of Activists of Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox) 71

Friendship Delegation of Japanese Doctors and Acupuncturists Arrives in Peking 72

CHINA AND MEXICO

Mexican Friends Leave Peking for Home 72

Page

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

DPRK Ambassador to China Gives Cocktail Party and Film Reception To Mark 35th Anniversary of Victory of Pochonbo Battle 73

CHINA AND NORWAY

Norwegian Friends Leave Peking for Home 73

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Philippine Workers' and Peasants' Delegation Arrives in Peking 74

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

RSVN Ambassador to China Holds Press Conference 74

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Chinese Embassy in Sweden Gives Film Reception 76

CHINA AND US

Soong Ching Ling Fetes New York Times Associate Editor Harrison Salisbury and Wife 77

American Scientists Feted in Peking 77

CHINA AND WESTERN EUROPE

Delegation of China Council for Promotion of International Trade Leaves Peking To Visit Austria, Netherlands and Belgium 78

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Yugoslav Ambassador to China Gives Reception for Visiting Yugoslav Basketball Delegation 78

Yugoslav and Chinese Basketball Teams Hold Last Matches in Peking 79

NATIONAL

INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

Use Advanced Typical Examples in Carrying Out Line Education, Further Promote the Revolutionized Construction of Armed Forces Units 80

Page

REGIMENTATION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

Actively Develop the Work of Education Outside the School for Young People 84

Yühung Primary School in Chiaotso by Actively Grasping Education Outside the School Has Enabled the Young People and Children To Grow Up Healthily Nurtured by Mao Tse-tung's Thought 86

INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT

Use the Line as a Guide To Establish Sound and Reasonable Regulations and Systems - by Kung Hsiao-wen 88

SCHOOL CHILDREN

Northeast China Pupils Grow Up in Happy Surroundings 95

Primary School Pupil Writes of Father's Childhood and Hers 96

KINDERGARTEN

South China City Kindergarten 97

BUILDING WORKERS

Veteran Building Workers in Tientsin 98

HEROIC MILITIAMAN

Southwest China Militia Instructor Kills Tigers 100

SPORTS

Chinese Football Township--Meihsien Hsien in Kwangtung 101

SILKWORM BREEDING

East China's Silkworm Breeding Area Makes Progress 103

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Friendly Visit to Austria--Feature Story by Chinese Journalists' Delegation 104

CHINA AND BRITAIN

British Ambassador to China Gives Reception To Celebrate Birthday of Queen Elizabeth Second 106

Page

Chinese Foreign Minister Meets British Parliamentary Undersecretary 107

CHINA AND BURMA

Burmese Government Economic Delegation Leaves South China City for Home 107

CHINA AND CHILE

Chilean Government Economic Delegation Leaves Nanking for Shanghai 108

CHINA AND DENMARK

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Danish Ambassador to China 109

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Returns to Peking from Japan 109

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Ambassador to China and Embassy Comrades Work on Friendship Commune 110

Shanghai Dance Drama Troupe of China Returns to Pyongyang after Visit to Wonsan 111

CHINA AND PDR YEMEN

Peasants Delegation from People's Democratic Republic of Yemen Leaves Peking for Home 112

Chinese Football Team Leaves Democratic Yemen for Home 113

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Wang Kuo-chuan Fetes Philippine Workers' and Peasants' Delegation 113

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

RSVN Ambassador to China Gives Film Reception 114

CHINA AND SYRIA

Chinese Ambassador Fetes Syrian Government Delegation 115

Chinese Football Delegation Back in Peking 115

Page

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Delegation to UN Conference on Human Environment Arrives in Stockholm 116

Tang Ke, Ku Ming Call on UNCHE Secretary-General M. Strong 116

CHINA AND US

Delegation of Federation of American Scientists Leaves Peking for Other Parts of China 117

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Yugoslav Basketball Delegation Leaves Peking for Home 117

NATIONAL

INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

Consciously Apply the Materialist Theory of Reflection As a Guide to Work 118

Use Literary and Art Programs To Carry Out Education in Revolutionary Tradition on PLA Commanders and Fighters 122

CADRE TRAINING

Run the "May 7" Cadre School Well and Foster a Proletarian Force of Cadres 125

LINE EDUCATION

CCP Tu-an Hsien Committee Strengthens the Line Education of New Cadres 128

COLLECTIVE PRODUCTION

Conduct Education in the Party's Basic Line with Reference To Reality to Solve Questions Concerning the Orientation and Road in Collective Production 131

RUSTICATION OF EDUCATED YOUTHS

Educated Shanghai Girls in Southwest China Mountainous Area 135

PHYSICAL CULTURE

Shanghai District Spare-Time Sports School 136

Page

SPORTS

Swimming Popular in South China Hsien 137

IMPROVEMENT OF FARMLAND

Central China Hsien Remakes Nature 138

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian National Track and Field Team Leaves Chengchow for Changsha 140

Albanian Ballet Troupe Leaves Tsinan for Shenyang 141

CHINA AND ARAB STATES

Just Struggle of Arab People Will Certainly Triumph 142

CHINA AND BRITAIN

British Parliamentary Undersecretary Leaves Peking 144

CHINA AND CAMEROON

Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu Greets Proclamation of URC 144

CHINA AND CHILE

Chilean Government Economic Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Kwangchow 145

CHINA AND DENMARK

Danish Ambassador to China Leaves Post for Home 145

CHINA AND GREECE

Joint Communique on Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between China and Greece 146

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Chinese Pavilion in Budapest International Fair Receives Numerous Visitors 147

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Shanghai Dance Drama Troupe of China Gives Premiere of "The Red Detachment of Women" in Pyongyang 148

Page

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Chou Pei-yuan Meets Philippine Educators Group 148

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu, Premier Chou En-lai Greet 3rd Anniversary of RSVN Provisional Revolutionary Government 149

Peking Reception Marks Anniversary of Provisional Revolutionary Government of Republic of South Vietnam 150

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: Heroic Vietnamese People Stride Forward in Triumph 153

CHINA AND UN

Leader of Chinese Delegation to UNCHE Calls on Head of Swedish Delegation 155

* * *

Unless otherwise indicated, these materials are full translations of articles appearing in Chinese Communist newspapers or releases emanating from Chinese Communist news agencies.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

June 12, 1972 No. 5152

****
* NATIONAL *
****

UNITY OF CADRE FORCE

Unity of Broad Masses of Revolutionary Cadres Is Important Guarantee of Realization of the Line of the 9th Congress

by

Chung Tso-wen (钟佐文)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 26, 1972)

With regard to the question of cadres, unity with the great majority regardless of where they come from or promotion of splittism by forming mountain strongholds or sects is a basic difference between Chairman Mao's Marxist-Leninist line and all opportunist, revisionist lines, a crucial question as to whether the line of unity for victory of the Party's 9th Congress can be realized.

In the intensive education in ideology and political line which is being conducted at present, thorough criticism and repudiation of the mountain stronghold mentality, sectarianism, and splittism promoted in connection with the cadre question by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, earnest implementation of Chairman Mao's cadre line and policy, and better unity with the broad masses of revolutionary cadres is of extremely great significance to the thorough implementation of the line of the Party's 9th Congress, to the consolidation and development of the magnificent fruit of the great proletarian cultural revolution, to the strengthening of the Party's centralized leadership, and to the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

(1)

To unite with the broad masses of revolutionary cadres, it is first necessary to establish the firm conviction that more than 90 percent of the cadres are good and relatively good.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "An overwhelming majority of the cadres are good, the bad ones make up only a small minority" and "Trust in the great majority of cadres and the masses is the most fundamental principle." This brilliant thought of Chairman Mao is based on the basic viewpoint of dialectical materialism and historical materialism of Marxism-Leninism. It is a concrete embodiment of the class viewpoint and mass line of the proletariat and a correct reflection of the essential nature and mainstream of the cadre force of our Party.

The masses of people are the real motive power that makes world history. Trust in the masses is a fundamental principle of Marxism-Leninism. Our Party is the vanguard force of the proletariat and the core that leads the proletarian revolution, and represents the basic interests of the proletariat and the broad masses of working people. The broad masses of cadres of our Party are activists who have risen from the ranks of workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, revolutionary Army men, revolutionary intellectuals, and other revolutionary elements in the prolonged revolutionary struggles and mass movements. They come from the people and serve the people, and constitute a backbone force of the revolution. Trust in the great majority of cadres is entirely in accord with trust in the great majority of the masses.

Consistently attaching importance to the building of the cadre force of the Party, Chairman Mao has formulated a complete policy for the selection, training, and use of cadres. He consistently exhorts the cadres "to practice Marxism, but never revisionism," and to establish the world outlook of dialectical materialism and historical materialism and oppose idealism and metaphysics. Under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Party center, our Party ceaselessly carries out rectification movements and develops the struggle of proletarian ideology against non-proletarian ideologies, thus raising the level of mastery of Marxism-Leninism of the whole cadre force of the Party.

Chairman Mao insistently exhorts the Party's cadres to sharpen their political vision, fill themselves with the spirit of struggle and self-sacrifice, be frank, faithful and earnest, and serve the people wholeheartedly. Chairman Mao proposed long ago that "resolute execution of the Party's line, observance of Party discipline, maintenance of close ties with the masses, ability to work independently, willingness to work earnestly and freedom from selfish motives" should be the criteria for selection of cadres.

Having summed up the historical experience of proletarian dictatorship in China and elsewhere, and in order to insure that our Party and State would never change color and that the broad masses of revolutionary cadres would continue to advance along the correct road of Marxism-Leninism, Chairman Mao put forward in 1964 five essential conditions for the fostering and training of successors to the cause of proletarian revolution. In the new Party Constitution adopted at the Party's 9th Congress this five-point provision is again laid down as the basic requirement which Party members must meet. Chairman Mao emphatically pointed out at the time: "Cadres should be examined and recognized, and successors selected and fostered, in the long-term mass struggles." For several decades our Party

has been carrying out Chairman Mao's proletarian line for cadres, firmly insisting on educating cadres with Marxism, Leninism, and Mao Tse-tung's thought, and removing interference from "Left" and Right opportunism, bringing up a large number of outstanding cadres on all fronts.

The cadre force of our Party grows and gathers strength in the violent class struggle and line struggle. In the great struggle of the democratic revolution, the broad masses of cadres, led by Chairman Mao and the Party center, were tempered for a long period of time in the revolutionary war, fighting courageously without fear of self-sacrifice and rendering invaluable service to the Party and the people. In socialist revolution and socialist construction they firmly carried on revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, worked actively and strove hard to serve the people.

Through the tempering and trial in the great proletarian cultural revolution in particular, old cadres have regained still greater youthful vigor and new cadres grow up in strength. The broad masses of cadres firmly persevere in following the "May 7" road indicated by Chairman Mao, take part in collective productive labor, receive re-education from the workers and peasants, and heighten their awareness of class struggle, line struggle, and continuing revolution, producing a profound change in their spiritual aspect. Cadres of the whole Party rally all the more closely around the Party center headed by Chairman Mao and, leading the masses in the three major revolutionary movements of class struggle, production struggle, and scientific experiment, are thoroughly carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and playing a backbone role.

Historical facts of revolutionary struggle show that one of the important conditions for the present prosperity of the Party and the present consolidation of our dictatorship of the proletariat is our possession of a strong, united cadre force.

Class struggle in society will inevitably be reflected in the Party and within the cadre force. The infiltration of a handful of bad men into the cadre force of our Party and the genesis of some new bourgeois elements is not strange. It does not damage in the least our Party's greatness, glory, and correctness.

Chairman Mao teaches us, saying, "It is necessary to maintain a high degree of vigilance in every department and to distinguish skillfully those counter-revolutionary elements who pretend to support the revolution and purge them from our every front, so as to defend the great victory which we have already won or are about to win."

Our Party is doing just that. In all our political movements, particularly in the great proletarian cultural revolution, we ceaselessly purged from our cadre force renegades, enemy agents, unrepentant capitalist roaders, other counter-revolutionary elements, and representatives of the bourgeoisie. Of course, the bad men in our cadre force are only a tiny minority. Even in some areas and departments where leadership has been

usurped by counter-revolutionary revisionists, the great majority of the cadres there are revolutionary or willing to make revolution. Some of the cadres, temporarily hoodwinked, carried out the erroneous line. But as soon as the lid of class struggle was taken off and they came to know the truth, they were all able to draw a line of demarcation between themselves and the class enemy, stand on the side of the correct line and wage struggle against the enemy. Only a very small minority chose to follow the small handful of counter-revolutionary revisionists to their end. The many facts from the great proletarian cultural revolution have completely testified to the truth of all this.

Opposing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type vigorously promoted an opportunist cadre line that rejected the great majority of cadres. In the great proletarian cultural revolution they propagated the fallacy of "suspecting all and strike down all," describing the Party's cadre force as a sorry mess and good for nothing. Such a viewpoint is completely contrary to Marxism, Leninism, and Mao Tse-tung's thought, and is extremely reactionary.

The fact that swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type are agents of the landlord-bourgeoisie who have sneaked into the revolutionary ranks of the proletariat and who represent the interests and demands of the overthrown class determines their position of absolute antagonism against the broad masses of cadres and the masses. Their negation of and discrimination against the great majority of cadres amounts to negation of the Party's history, negation of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, and negation of the cause of the proletarian revolution for which thousands of cadres and millions of the masses have fought.

In the period of the democratic revolution, our Party cadres and the broad masses of the people made revolution against imperialism, feudalism, and bureaucratic capitalism. In the period of the socialist revolution, they make revolution against the bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes. Swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type want to strike down the broad masses of revolutionary cadres, particularly those leading cadres who have been fighting hard for the cause of the Party for many years and who firmly uphold Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, so as to prepare organizationally for usurpation of the Party's power by their own small handful and for the restoration of capitalism. Of course, that can only be wishful thinking on their part.

(2)

"Be united and not divided." This is a basic principle of Party building. To realize unity of the cadres of the whole Party, it is necessary to oppose resolutely the mountain stronghold mentality, sectarianism, and splittism.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "One kind is unity within the Party, and another is unity between the Party and the people. These are priceless treasures for overcoming difficult circumstances. Comrades of the whole Party must esteem and care for these two priceless treasures." "It is necessary to

unite with the great majority both within the Party and outside it. Only in this way can things be done well." Unity of the cadres of the whole Party is required by the cause of our Party and for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the building of socialism.

Our Party is a party which leads a great revolutionary struggle in a big country with a population of several hundred million. It shoulders the great historical mission of carrying out socialist revolution to the end and ultimately realizing communism. This historical mission can be fulfilled only by uniting and relying on the broad masses of cadres, maintaining close ties with the masses, and turning the Party's line and policy into conscious action of the millions of the people.

Our Party cadres come from all corners of the country and from all nationalities. Some are local people and some from other provinces; some belong to the Army and some are civilians; some are veterans and some are newly recruited; some are workers and peasants and some are intellectuals. "They have gathered together from the five lakes and the four seas all for one common revolutionary objective." Only by earnestly and thoroughly carrying out Chairman Mao's cadre line, uniting the cadres of all sectors, and giving full play to their revolutionary activism will it be possible to unite the broad masses of the people, isolate and hit at the small handful of class enemies to the utmost extent, and win victory in revolution.

The mountain stronghold mentality and sectarianism are an arch enemy to Party unity and a manifestation of the opportunist political line in the organization. Starting from the interests of small sectarian groups, they hamper the implementation of the Party's correct line in complete disregard of the revolution as a whole. They are an evil style of the landlord-bourgeoisie which erodes the body of our Party, undermines Party unity, and impairs the unity between the Party and the people. If it goes on unchecked, it will inevitably lead to splittism, jeopardize the life of the Party, and undermine the revolutionary cause.

As Chairman Mao has pointed out,"The inward sectarian tendency produces inward discrimination and hampers unity and solidarity within the Party, while the outward sectarian tendency produces outward discrimination and hampers the Party's effort to unite with the people of the whole country. Only eradication of the evil root of these two aspects will enable the Party to act without being obstructed in its great undertaking to unite the comrades of the whole Party and unite with the people of the whole country."

All leaders of the Party's opportunist lines in different periods politically carried out a Right or "Left" opportunist line and organizationally energetically promoted the mountain stronghold mentality, sectarianism, and splittism in a vain effort to divide and topple our Party.

At the beginning Ch'en Tu-hsiu carried out Right opportunism, but after the "August 7" conference he, working in league with some Trotskyites, formed a so-called "Leninist Left-Wing Opposition" and carried out sinister schemes to split the Party.

During the three "Left" opportunist lines of Ch'ü Ch'iu-pai, Li Li-san and Wang Ming, a sectarian cadre policy was implemented which ruthlessly hit and discriminated against those comrades who firmly adhered to the correct line. The Rightists of Lo Chang-lung set up another center in an attempt to divide our Party. During the Long March Chang Kuo-t'ao also set up another center to divide the Party and the Red Army. After the nationwide liberation, Kao Kang and Jao Shu-shih formed an anti-Party alliance and conspired to usurp the supreme powers of the Party and the State. P'eng Te-huai opposed the Party's general line and tried to seize power.

Then swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type formed cliques for private purposes, enlisted the services of capitulationists and renegades, and set up a separate bourgeois command headquarters in an attempt to usurp the leadership of the Party and the State, subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat, and restore capitalism.

The leaders of the Party's several opportunist lines, particularly the most dangerous enemy--swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, freely indulged in the mountain stronghold mentality and sectarianism and carried out counter-revolutionary activities to split the Party. These activities were closely linked with their sinister scheme to usurp power and restore capitalism, for which they adopted a complete set of counter-revolutionary, double-dealing strategies.

Hiding in dark corners, swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type secretly conspired with one another, formed an anti-Party group, and set up an underground bourgeois black headquarters. Passing the false for the true, they produced another set of so-called criteria for the selection and appointment of cadres. They talked about "politics" without regard for Marxism-Leninism and "activism" without regard for the line. They opposed and altered the five conditions laid down by Chairman Mao for fostering successors to the cause of the proletarian revolution and frenziedly pushed their revisionist cadre line. They tried to win over some people and foster their followers whom they could trust, by treating them to dinners, giving presents, meeting them and taking group pictures with them, promising them official posts, and giving them fame and gain.

These swindlers assumed disguises and mutually praised one another, calling themselves "the most faithful" and "most resolute" representatives of the correct line. They then proclaimed "I am the core" and "The line is drawn with me as the pivot." They discriminated against and hit the revolutionary cadres, making it clear that those who agreed with them would prosper while those who opposed them would perish. Their sinister schemes and tricks fully revealed that they were the most dangerous enemy of the Party and the people.

Historical experience shows that without resolutely opposing the mountain stronghold mentality, sectarianism, and splittism, it would be impossible to consolidate the unity and solidarity of the Party, unite the cadres of the whole Party and the people of the whole nation, and win victory in the revolution. It is because we are under Chairman Mao's wise leadership, resolutely wage the two-line struggle, and have defeated all

opportunist lines, shattered the anti-Party sectarian groups, and criticized their crime of splitting the Party that we are able to ceaselessly strenghthened and consolidated our Party ideologically, politically, and organizationally. Historical experience also shows that our Party, armed with Marxism, Leninism, and the thought of Mao Tse-tung, is united and consolidated. The broad mass of Party members and cadres and the masses of the people favor unity and oppose any division. Anti-Party ambitionists and schemers want to split our Party, but that will prove difficult and they will never succeed. They run counter to the wishes of the broad masses of the people,act against what is right, and ultimately can only come to an ignominious end, with their own persons and reputation broken and tarnished.

(3)

To unite the broad mass of revolutionary cadres,it is necessary to deal with errant cadres correctly and implement the guideline of "Learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones, and cure the illness to save the patient."

Chairman Mao has always taught us that in waging struggle within the Party it is first necessary to dintinguish friend from foe and strictly distinguish the two kinds of contradiction of different character. Proven renegades and enemy agents, unrepentant capitalist roaders, class aliens, and degenerates must be thoroughly exposed and resolutely purged from the Party, so as to purify the Party's ranks and consolidate the Party's unity. As for the errant comrades, education should be the principal means in dealing with them, and the guideline of "Learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones, and cure the illness to save the patient" should be adopted.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, Chairman Mao again pointed out: "Cadres should be allowed to make mistakes as well as correct their mistakes. Don't strike them down as soon as a mistake is made." "Cadres who have made mistakes, including those who have made serious mistakes, should be united with and educated unless they persist in their mistakes after repeated admonitions." If cadres who have made mistakes show any improvement, it should be welcomed and they should be encouraged to redeem themselves by doing meritorious service.

Chairman Mao's series of guidelines and policies regarding cadres who have made mistakes correctly sums up the historical experience of the struggle within the Party. They are an important development of the Marxist-Leninist doctrine of Party building and an effective weapon with which to unite the whole Party, defeat the enemy, and win victory of the revolution.

Opposed to Chairman Mao's correct guideline, all leaders of past opportunist lines promoted an erroneous guideline of "savage struggle and ruthless blows." During the great proletarian cultural revolution swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type interfered with and sabotaged Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, rabidly pushing a formally "Left" but essentially Right line of "hitting a large majority in order to protect a small handful." By so doing, they deliberately confused the two kinds of contradictions of different character, upset the class front, and struck down the revolutionary

cadres while promoting their own trusted men and sworn partners to high positions, in an effort to attain their criminal object of dividing the ranks of the Party, undermining the Party's unity, and usurping the power of the Party.

This line pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type is extremely reactionary politically and theoretically extremely preposterous. Marxism-Leninism holds that man's correct knowledge of things can only be accomplished often after many repetitions of "practice--knowledge, again practice--and again knowledge." By learning lessons from failures and correcting his mistakes, man can make his knowledge gradually conform to objective laws. Owing to various subjective and objective reasons, it is difficult for cadres to completely avoid making mistakes of this or that sort during revolutionary practice.

As Lenin pointed out: "There is no one who does not make mistakes. It is impossible. A wise man will not make serious mistakes and can easily and quickly correct his mistakes." Marxism-Leninism also holds that all things in the world can be one dividing into two, and that right and wrong can change places with each other under certain conditions. A concrete analysis must be made of cadres who have made mistakes. While it is necessary to see their errors, it is also necessary to see that the great majority of them have done some good work under the Party's leadership, that they have a certain amount of political awareness, that they essentially want to make revolution, and that they may be able to correct their mistakes through earnest criticism and education.

Like a man who has contracted typhoid and acquired immunity to the disease, a cadre who has made mistakes may not make serious mistakes again or will make less of them in his work in the future, provided he earnestly learns a lesson from his experience. Historical facts show that many of our comrades who have made mistakes--including even mistakes of line--have made new contributions to the revolution after having realized and corrected their mistakes. The kind of viewpoint and behavior, which does not allow cadres to make mistakes and correct them and which kicks out anyone as soon as he makes a mistake, is completely contrary to Marxism-Leninism. If such a viewpoint is followed in doing things, it will be impossible to unite the cadres of the whole Party, with the result that we ourselves will be isolated while the enemy gains.

Our unity is based on principle. Chairman Mao points out: "What is the unity we talk about? Of course it is unity based on Marxism-Leninism, not unity without principle." In dealing with cadres who have made mistakes, it is imperative to uphold resolutely the guideline of "Unity--criticism--unity" and oppose not only the "Leftist" tendency to stress struggle to the neglect of unity. It is essential to start from the desire for unity, to uncover their mistakes without regard for sentiment, wage active ideological struggle, carrying out analysis and criticism with a scientific attitude, distinguish right from wrong, and enable them to understand thoroughly in their mind the cause and circumstances of their mistakes and take measures to correct them and avoid making the same mistakes again. Cadres who have made mistakes must correctly deal with themselves and with the masses,

humbly accept criticism, seriously correct their mistakes, remold their own world outlook, and come back to the Marxist-Leninist stand. Only unity on this basis is true unity.

However, our object in uncovering and criticizing mistakes is to cure the illness in order to save the patient, not to kill him by persecution. The principle of severity in making ideological criticism but leniency in carrying out organizational discipline must be thoroughly implemented. A cautious attitude must be adopted in dealing with people. There must be no muddle-headedness and perfunctoriness, nor should the comrades be harmed. They must be given an opportunity to correct their mistakes. They must be given work and trusted. Full play should be given to their role, so they may continue to lift their cognition and their awarenss to higher levels in revolutionary struggle and make new contributions toward the cause of the Party and the people.

Under the current excellent situation, let us hold high the banner of unity for victory of the Party's 9th Congress, still better rally the cadres of the whole Party, unite with the broad masses of the people, and unite with all forces which can be united with in an effort to win new, still greater victories!

* * *

CADRE TRAINING

Diligently Train Successors for the Cause of the Proletarian Revolution

- Experience of the "May 7" Cadre School as a base for the training and education of new cadres

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao May 28, 1972)

Great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "Cadres are a decisive factor once the political line is determined. Therefore, it is our fighting task to train large numbers of new cadres in a planned way." In accordance with this wise and brilliant directive of Chairman Mao, we have developed the work of training new cadres with the "May 7" Cadre School as a base. In the past year and more, we have trained by rotation 14 groups of new cadres not separated from production, totalling some 696 persons. The political awareness and ideological level of these cadres have universally improved, and upon returning to their work post, they are able to play a still greater role in implementing and defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

An Important Course in Cadre Education

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, leading bodies at various levels in our district have taken in a large number of new cadres, and some of them have even become the number one and number two persons at the basic level. The development of the revolutionary situation has imposed a demand for strengthening education in ideology and political line over these new cadres and improving quickly their political and ideological level. Examples of individual new cadres who made mistakes because of corruption by bourgeois ideas have reminded us that we must place the work of educating new cadres on our agenda. We have studied over again Chairman Mao's great teaching, "In order to guarantee that our Party and country do not change their color, we must not only have a correct line and correct policies but must train and bring up millions of successors who will carry on the cause of proletarian revolution." Everybody further realizes that: The training and education of new cadres is an important question concerning the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the further consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and it is imperative to grasp it effectively and grasp it well.

How could we do the work of training and educating the new cadres well? We are of the opinion that although helping them to read and study conscientiously at their work post and guiding their practice with theory is important, still we should at the same time "give them an opportunity to study so they may enhance their theoretical understanding and their working ability." We decided to send the cadres by rotation to the "May 7" Cadre School of the ch'ü for training. Facts have proved, that the new cadres, upon entering the "May 7" Cadre School, are able not only to read

conscientiously, but are also to take part in collective productive labor, receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants, and effectively raise their line awareness. This is an important way to educate the new cadres in accordance with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Carry Out Line Education with Reference to Reality

In accordance with Chairman Mao's great directive "Carry out education in ideology and political line" in the whole Party, we affirm that the teaching of new cadres in the cadre school should consider the carrying out of an in-depth education in ideology and political line as its main task. In the light of the ideological reality of the new cadres, the cadre school has mainly carried out education in the following aspects, and raised their awareness of class struggle, line struggle and continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

> To carry out theoretical education, enable the cadres to raise their ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism and strengthen their comprehension of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The theoretical foundation of quite a number of new cadres is relatively poor and the time devoted to reading at their work post at the basic level is short. Therefore, the cadre school has set aside more time (about half to two-thirds of each term) for the new cadres to study the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao. Their method of study is mainly self-educational with tutoring provided when necessary. Those whose cultural level is low could study culture together with their theoretical study. The broad masses of students, by means of studying Chairman Mao's philosophical works as well as the "Manifesto of the Communist Party" and "The State and Revolution" of Marx and Lenin and vigorously criticizing the counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacies of the Liu Shao-ch'i type of swindlers, are able to further distinguish between what is materialism and what is idealism and which is the correct and which the incorrect line.

Young woman worker Hsü Lien-hung, a member of the Party branch of Tungsheng Plastic Factory and an alternate member of the district Party committee, since becoming a committee member not separated from production, has always engaged actively in work. However, because of the influence of such a fallacy as "politics can overrule anything" spread by the Liu Shao-ch'i type of swindlers, she was unable to deal correctly with the relationship between politics and vocational work. She thought that as long as she could play her part well in politics, she needed not pay attention to the placing of politics in command to stimulate production. She even went to the extent of regarding all the demands of some of the young workers for deeper study of technology as "technical mindedness."

In the "May 7" Cadre School, she was able to study Chairman Mao's theses on politics and vocational work as well as one on the super-structure and the economic base, criticize the fallacies of the Liu Shao-ch'i type of swindlers,

and realize that "in order to fulfill the great historical mission of building socialism, the working masses must not only have a firm and correct orientation but must also grasp advanced science and technology. To be a leading member, one must grasp revolution, stimulate production and support the young workers in taking the red and expert road." Upon returning to the factory, Hsü Lien-hung, by maintaining conscientious reading and study, continued to raise her awareness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, maintained placing proletarian politics in command of production, and not only diligently went deep in the study of technology and improved product quality herself, but also actively supported the young workers in their study of production technology.

To carry out education in class and class struggle, help the cadres to further appreciate the basic line of the Party throughout the historical period of socialism.

Most of the new cadres are young people without tempering in class struggle and whose comprehension of the protractedness and complexity of class struggle under the dictatorship of the proletariat is invariably not deep enough. In the light of this condition, the cadre school has carried out an education in class and class struggle on them and helped them to study seriously the basic line of the Party for the historical period of socialism. By means of inviting old workers and old poor peasants back to make remembering-hardship-and-counting-blessings reports, the students are organized to study the history of the struggle between the two lines in the Party as well as go to the countryside to make social investigation and develop mass activities for recollecting plant history, family history and the history of personal growth, so as to direct them in raising their awareness of line struggle and strengthening their comprehension of the basic line of the Party.

In Tungfang Electronic Element Plant, Party branch committee member and League branch secretary Ho Feng-hua thought in the past that since most of the young people in her unit had come from a good background and desired progress, whether class struggle was grasped or not would hardly affect their growth, and for a time she neglected the grasping of class struggle in the ideological sphere of the young people. After studying in the cadre school, her comprehension of the Party's basic line was enhanced, and upon her return to the plant, she paid attention to analyzing the new trend in class struggle and line struggle. In the light of the fact that some of the young people at that time were under the influence of anarchism and there appeared a slackening of labor discipline as well as signs of disunity, she proposed to organize, in cooperation with the Party branch, the League members and the young people of the whole plant to study the basic line of the Party, developed revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation as well as "small appraisal" activities, which enabled the young workers to raise their line awareness, strengthen discipline and increase revolutionary unity, and stimulated revolution and production in the whole plant.

To carry out education in basic Party knowledge, enable the new cadres to strengthen Party mindedness and consciously consolidate and strengthen Party leadership.

In order to enable the new cadres to strengthen Party mindedness and further consolidate and strengthen Party leadership, the cadre school has carried out education in basic Party knowledge. Pai Chih-ch'iang, a committee member of the Party branch of the Ch'angcheng basic level footwear and headgear shop and a member of the standing committee of the Party committee of the repair and fitting departmental store of the ch'ü, used to think erroneously in the past that a Party committee member not separated from production played only a "supporting role" and could not play his part to the full in collective leadership. After studying in the cadre school, he came to realize that "a Party member, especially a Party committee member of any level, should always struggle for the implementation of the Party's line and policies. Regardless of whether he is separated from production or not, he should never regard himself as being 'a stranger' and not actively play his part to the full."

Since then, Pai Chih-ch'iang has always paid great attention to Party work, and at every meeting of the company's Party committee, he would invariably express actively his views as well as report on the demands of the masses. Each time when implementing an important decision of the Party, he would invariably select a retail department in his own unit as a test point, and succeed in "bearing in mind the over-all situation though physically staying at a point."

To carry out education of revolutionary tradition and direct the new cadres to cultivate the fine style of going deeply among the masses, maintaining participation in labor and investigating and studying conscientiously.

In order to enable the new cadres to inherit the fine tradition of forming close ties with the masses and arduous struggle, the "May 7" Cadre School, in the course of organizing the new cadres to do reading and study, to participate in labor and to go outside the school for investigation and study, has paid attention to organizing and education in revolutionary tradition for them and helping them to cultivate a fine style.

Wang Hsiu-lan, the deputy secretary of the Party branch of Tatahung Plastic Factory and a member of the Party committee of the Chemical Company of the ch'ü, is a young comrade who after becoming a cadre went less frequently deeply among the people and participated less in labor, and always felt that she could not cope with her official work. After studying and tempering in the "May 7" Cadre School, she realized that "revolutionary ability could only be increased through practice and leadership method could only be acquired through class struggle. Only by relying on the masses could one shoulder the heavy load of the revolution."

Upon returning to the factory from the school, the leadership let her take over the work of the number one person in the factory. By regularly going deep into the workshop for participation in labor, she learned what she did not know, and what she did not know she relied on the masses for solving problems in work. At one time the quality of the rainwear produced in the factory was quite poor. She went deep into the workshop and

consulted with the workers and technicians. Everybody offered advice and made suggestions, improvements were made in production and management, and there was a marked improvement in the acceptance rate of the product.

Strengthen Leadership, Over-all Planning

In what way can the work of using the cadre school as a base for the training of new cadres be better carried out? From the lesson learned in the past year and more and from past experience we can see that the key lies in strengthening Party leadership, over-all planning and unified arrangement.

To strengthen Party leadership means it is necessary to enable Party organizations at various levels to understand fully the significance of sending cadres by rotation for training. At the beginning, when the new cadres were sent in rotation for training, the ch'ü used to put into operation a plan. However, in the course of implementation, some of the units did not follow the plan in sending cadres to the cadre school as required. Why? The main reason was that some of the leading comrades in these units did not attach enough importance to this work.

In view of that, we organized the leading members at various levels to study Chairman Mao's brilliant thesis on training successors for the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and enabled them to understand its implications so that they would decide to adopt measures for the sending of new cadres to the cadre school for tempering.

At present, because of the fact that the understanding of the leading members at various levels has improved and they have at the same time seen the actual results of study of the new cadres in the cadre school, quite a number of units are rushing to send students to the school.

Because of the very busy situation of revolution and production in many of the units, a great part of the new cadres could not be separated from production, and this necessitated over-all planning and unified arrangement so that not only work would not be affected but training by rotation could also be carried out. We have, on the basis of raising the understanding of leading members at various levels, drawn up a new three-year plan for the training of cadres in the whole ch'ü. In accordance with its long-term need and actual condition, each unit is making arrangements and seeing to it that the plan is implemented down to the individual, so that the work of training new cadres could be carried out in a planned manner.

In strengthening leadership and making over-all planning, it is also necessary to solve the problem of the coordinated linking up of former units with the "May 7" Cadre School. Only by doing so could better results be obtained in training by rotation and new cadres entering the cadre school for training by rotation be able to better combine the work at their posts with study and tempering.

In the past year and more, we have adopted the following methods. Before the new cadres enter the school, we would organize the Party organizations of the former units to give an account of themselves to the school, so that the cadre school could have a target to aim at in carrying out education on them.

During their period of study, we have on the one hand asked the Party organizations of the former units to send people to the school to acquaint themselves with the condition of study and tempering of the cadres. On the other hand we have asked the new cadres to return to their former units to make reports to the Party organizations and the masses. When the cadres leave the school, the cadre school would prepare beforehand an evaluation report of their study. The former units would listen seriously to the over-all report on the condition of study of the new cadres, and point out to them the future orientation of their effort and direct them to consolidate and develop the fruit of their study from the cadre school at their work posts and continue to advance along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The CCP Hop'ing Ch'ü Committee, Tientsin Municipality

* * *

Bring into Better Play the Role of the Cadre School

- a postscript -

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao May 28, 1972)

The "May 7" Cadre School is an important base for the training and education of cadres. Under the brilliant illumination of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, it is more and more playing an important role in turning out large numbers of successors for the cause of the proletarian revolution. The material published on this page today clearly explains that the cadre school not only must firmly grasp the training of working cadres by rotation, but must also train new cadres in a planned manner, and if possible, to operate some special training classes such as for the training of young cadres, women cadres and theoretical cadres to satisfy the requirements of work in various quarters.

"The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." The reason why the "May 7" Cadre School has been able to play such a prominent role in the training and education of cadres is because it is a good form based on Chairman Mao's revolutionary line for the education of cadres. Cadres receiving training in the "May 7" Cadre School by means of conscientious reading and study, participating in collective productive labor and receiving re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants are able to effectively draw the line of distinction between right and wrong and to improve their ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism.

The "May 7" Cadre School is a newly founded enterprise and its merits are many and its potentials great. As long as the leading members at various levels are able to maintain consciously Chairman Mao's proletarian line for cadre education, recognize the nature, the unique features and the historical mission of the "May 7" Cadre School from the plane of line struggle, attach greater importance to this base for the education of cadres and actively make manifest its role in training and turning out successors for the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, then the cadre school could be run in a more lively and animated manner and make even still greater contributions toward the revolutionized construction of the cadre force.

* * *

Hold Reading Classes for Theoretical Cadres, Train Study Tutors

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao May 28, 1972)

In order to further implement Chairman Mao's directive "Read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism", the CCP Hunan Provincial Committee decided last year to hold reading classes for theoretical cadres in the main school of the "May 7" Cadre School. Since last April, three classes have been held and more than 620 tutors for the study of works of Marx and Lenin have been trained for the factories and mines of the district, municipal, hsien and provincial levels.

During their period of study, these cadres have carried out conscientious reading with reference to reality and participated at the same time in some productive labor. They have separately studied six Marxist-Leninist works, i.e., "Manifesto of the Communist Party," "Critique of the Gotha Program," "The Civil War in France," "Anti-Duhring," "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism" and "The State and Revolution," mastered some basic principles of Marxism-Leninism and learned some work methods for guided reading. This theoretical tutorial force is playing a positive part in promoting the mass movement for the study of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, and for the in-depth education in ideology and political line in the whole province.

Read Seriously and Master Basic Viewpoint

The reading class has laid emphasis on serious reading and the careful reading of original works, the in-depth appreciation of the spiritual essence of the works of Marx and Lenin, the mastering of the stand, viewpoint and method of Marxism, and the opposing of the idea and method of "taking a short-cut." Comrades have concretely grasped the three following links.

To advocate diligent private study and careful reading of original works.

They ask of themselves upon reading a book to grasp the main line of thought, to understand thoroughly its basic principle and to learn from it the stand, the viewpoint and the method. As for phrases and technical terms which do not affect the comprehension of the basic viewpoint, the comrades are satisfied with a general understanding and guard against going too deeply into it. In their study, they set a demand on themselves to integrate reading the works of Marx and Lenin with the reading of Chairman Mao's writings, so that the students may better appreciate the spiritual essence of Marxism and deepen their comprehension of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

To develop mutual assistance among the masses, draw from the strong points of one to cover up the shortcomings of the other and improve together.

Before attending the tutorial class, on the basis of their own initial reading questions are raised with discussion by everybody. By mutually learning from one another and helping one another in the appreciation of original works, the basic viewpoint is initially grasped. After attending the tutorial class, while carrying on careful reading of the original works on their own, they have at the same time systematically digested the basic viewpoint by means of helping one another and applied it in connection with the actual state of thought.

The teacher conscientiously carries out tutoring and helps deepen comprehension.

First, this is done by setting the pace in classroom reading. After the reading of original works by the students, a tutorial class with a teacher is held to help the students overcome the difficult points, to deepen the appreciation of the basic viewpoint, and with reference to reality, to lecture on the relationship between original works and actual line struggle as well as the application and development of Marxist principles by Chairman Mao.

Second, this is done by giving tutoring outside the classroom, which includes the lecture of special topics based on the demands of the students, individual tutoring, and going to a selected point in the section and the group to settle down, and upon discovering problems, to solve them. In giving tutoring outside the classroom, attention is also paid to demonstrating the role of the part-time tutors.

Third, this is done by means of making small summaries. When making a small summary of the study of the whole book (or chapter), the teacher, with emphasis on the basic viewpoint of the original works, lectures more systematically on the basic antagonism and struggle between the two lines of Marxism and revisionism, on how Chairman Mao has inherited, defended and developed Marxism-Leninism, and on how to use the basic viewpoint of Marxism-Leninism to solve actual problems.

We have realized from experience that, in order to do tutorial work well, a teacher must establish the thought of being loyal to the cause of Party education, study diligently the original works, digest the basic viewpoint completely, and continue to improve the accuracy of tutorial work. He must investigate and study seriously, acquaint himself with the demands of the students, and have a target to aim at in strengthening tutorial work. He must be able to overcome selfish ideas and not be afraid to link up with reality, use the basic viewpoint of Marxism to criticize and repudiate new and old revisionist fallacies, and strengthen the fighting nature of tutorial work.

Deeply Repudiate Revisionism and Consciously Remold Ideology

In accordance with the study policy of "Combining theory with practice" advanced by Chairman Mao, this reading class has laid emphasis on linking up reading with reality, and in particular, with the reality of orientation and line, and opposed the study method that separated theory from practice.

The reading class has maintained combining reading with the repudiation of revisionism. Their concrete method of doing so is: to let revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation run through the whole process of reading and study. Centering on the basic concept of each book, to closely integrate actual line struggle and ascertain the main point of the mass criticism and repudiation. For example, in the study of "Critique of the Gotha Program" and "The State and Revolution" stress is laid on the criticism and repudiaton of the theory of the dying out of class struggle and the theory of human nature of the landlords and the bourgeoisie spread by the Liu Shao-ch'i type of swindlers. In the study of "Anti-Duhring" and "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism," stress is laid on the criticism and repudiation of idealist transcendentalism. By means of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, the students' appreciation of the teachings of the revolutionary teachers has grown deeper, and they are able to understand the more clearly the reactionary essence of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. Facts have proved that the integration of reading with the repudiation of revisionism is not only a demand of actual struggle, but also an important path for mastering Marxism.

In light of the "simple peddler" mentality of some of the students who "filled their minds by committing to memory a few volumes, and entertained the thought of returning to carry out tutoring well," the reading class emphasizes that in reading and studying they must with reference to their own ideological reality consciously transform their world outlook.

In the course of study, many of the comrades have consciously used dialectical materialism and historical materialism to rid themselves of the idealistic and metaphysical ideology and style. For example, one of the students in studying Engels' famous deduction "The principles are not the starting point of the investigation, but its final result," studied at the same time Chairman Mao's teaching "Conclusions invariably come after investigation, and not before," made an examination of how when writing things in the past he had looked for points from paper, "put on airs" in the office, and his method of going below in search of precedence. He realized that this work method was inconsistent with the materialist theory of knowledge, and it was only natural that he should run into trouble. He is determined to wash away his idealistic spirit, maintain investigation and study, establish a dialectical materialist world outlook and do his work well.

Many of the students, having studied the brilliant thesis "The communist revolution is the most radical rupture with traditional property relations; no wonder that its development involved the most radical rupture with traditional ideas," in the "Manifesto of the Communist Party," are arming themselves with this weapon and purging feudal, bourgeois and revisionist goods from their minds. Some with reference to such individualist thinking as "doing theoretical work could easily lead to mistakes," have fought self and repudiated revisionism, and raised their awareness of diligently studying and actively propagating Marxism for the revolution.

The theoretical cadres, upon entering the "May 7" Cadre School for study, have on the one hand carried out reading and on the other hand taken part in collective productive labor and in energetically promoting the

transformation of world outlook. For example, some of the students taking part in the construction of Hsiangchiang bridge have witnessed with their own eyes how the worker comrades battled against the intense cold and struggled against the snow and ice showing neither fear of hardship nor death for the cause of the revolution, and they are able to understand more fully the fact that people are the motive force for the making of world history. They have purged such revisionist pernicious influence as "the theory that the masses are backward" from their mind, and further established the viewpoint of historical materialism.

by our own correspondent

* * *

SPORTS TOURNAMENT

20th Anniversary of Chairman Mao's Inscription "Promote Physical Culture and Build Up the People's Health" to be Marked by National Ball-Game Tournaments

(NCNA-English Peking, May 31, 1972)

china is to hold its 1972 national basketball, volleyball, football, table tennis and badminton tournaments beginning june 9 to mark the 20th anniversary of the great leader chairman mao's inscription "promote physical culture and build up the people's health", which falls on june 10.

the tournaments are also aimed at further publicizing chairman mao's revolutionary line on physical culture and sports and promoting the flourishing socialist physical culture and sports in the country.

the tournaments will be held in peking, tientsin, shihchiachuang, paoting, tangshan and changchiakou.

SPORT

Sports Popular Among Northeast China Lumbermen

(NCNA-English Changchun, Jun. 1, 1972)

working all year round in forests, the 8,000 lumbermen under the linchiang forestry bureau in northeast china have won fame for their mass sports activities while overfulfilling state production quotas every year.

the bureau party committee encourages mass sports among the workers in accordance with chairman mao's teaching "promote physical culture and build up the people's health".

scattered over 150 kilometres of forests at the foot of the changpai mountains in kirin province, the bureau's thirty and more lumber centres have opened grounds for ball games and track and field events, ice skating rinks, ski runs and floodlit tournament fields on the mountain slopes. a variety of sports equipment is made of local material. there are always animated yet friendly games after work hours and on holidays.

winter is a long season for the lumbermen. the many frozen rivers and mountain slopes are a scene of colour and joy when turned into ice skating rinks and ski runs. speed and figure skating are popular. sports enthusiasts have organised mountaineering teams to climb dangerous cliffs in the changpai mountains in knee-deep snow.

more than half of the workers take part in sports regularly. there are 61 men's and women's basketball and volleyball teams, 65 table tennis teams and 22 badminton teams. each lumber centre has its own outstanding athletes, skaters, mountaineers and sharp shooters. in some cases whole families go in for basketball or table tennis.

in developing mass sports, the bureau party committee leads the workers in criticizing such revisionist notions as "championitis", "technique first" and the fallacy of "sports is useless" peddled by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers.

contests and sports meets are held regularly to sum up and exchange experience and promote the idea of doing physical training for the socialist revolution and construction. bravery, the spirit of unity and mutual help are encouraged.

PEDIATRICS

Professor Chu Fu-tang on China's Pediatrics

(NCNA-English Peking, May 31, 1972)

well-known chinese pediatrician, professor chu fu-tang says: "there has been a tremendous expansion of china's pediatric work since liberation in 1949 that is ensuring countless children a healthy start in life. there's simply no comparison between old and new china."

he made this remark in an interview with hsinhua in his office on the eve of international children's day, june 1.

now 73, professor chu is vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the peking children's hospital. his 44 years in the medical profession have been equally divided between old china and the new.

the kuomintang reactionary rulers did not care a farthing for the health of the children, he said. smallpox, diphtheria, tetanus of the new-born, measles and whooping cough were rampant; diseases due to mal-nutrition were universal; the mortality rate for sick babies went up to 200 per thousand; child-care centres were few, especially in places innabited by national minority people, where there was a steady fall in population year by year.

professor chu recalled many tragic scenes in the autumn of 1929. northern china was gripped by famine and countless refugees drifted into peking. masses of children were threatened by starvation and disease. relapsing fever and typhus killed many. "at that time, i was a young doctor just two years out of medical school. how i wished that my country might become strong and have a proper children's hospital to relieve the little ones of their suffering. but this was no more than a dream

under the rule of the imperialists and kuomintang reactionaries. a few of my colleagues and i got together in 1942 to set up peking's only children's hospital. it was very small with only six beds at first. later, we barely managed to raise the number to 25. my patients were all from rich families. in those days, china did not produce even the common drugs used in treatment. the price of imported drugs was so high that the poor could not afford them.

pausing for a while, professor chu went on to review the tremendous changes in the field of medicine and public health since the founding of the people's republic of china on october 1, 1949. "chairman mao and the chinese communist party," he said, "show the greatest concern for the health of the people. shortly after the liberation of peking, the people's government mobilized and organized the people for large-scale health and sanitation work. refuse, accumulated over four or five hundred years from the ming and ching dynasties, was finally cleared away. the sewerage system was renovated and improved. knowledge of environmental hygiene was spread far and wide.

"old china left us with 600 thousand victims of kala-azar, a parasitic disease which had a death rate of 5 per cent. most of these patients were children. the people's government sent out large numbers of medical teams to deal with the disease. after a few years' efforts, kala-azar was virtually eliminated throughout the country. smallpox, cholera and plague were wiped out. china's constitution provides that the state protects the mother and child. the ministry of public health and every province and municipality have special departments to guide the work of maternity and child care. only two years or so after the founding of new china, when the country's economy still had difficulties, the party and the government decided to build a fairly large, up-to-date children's hospital in peking. i took part in the preparatory work. it made me realize how deeply concerned chairman mao and the chinese communist party are for the coming generations."

he continued: "this hospital in the western part of the city covers 50,000 square metres and 30,000 square metres of floor space. the state built the hospital at a cost of seven million yuan and it was completed in 1955. the hospital has internal medicine, surgery, infectious diseases, traditional chinese medicine and five other departments and subsidiary sections such as those for radiology, pathology and bio-chemistry and a clinical laboratory of bacteriology. it accepts patients from the new-born to children up to 14 years of age. it has 600 beds, almost quadruple old china's total for pediatrics. children's hospitals have been established in many other places. some polyclinic hospitals have added and expanded pediatric out-patient departments and wards. medical and health work in pediatrics has made rapid progress. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the medical workers have raised their consciousness in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line on health work and firmly put into practice the principles of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers, of putting prevention first, of uniting doctors of traditional chinese and western medicine and of combining health work with mass campaign for prevention and treatment. great advances have been made in the prevention and treatment of children's diseases and in scientific research. the medical workers strive

to study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, and remould their world outlook so as to serve the people heart and soul.

"the hospital is open round the clock and on holidays for outpatients because most pediatric cases are acute. the medical workers devise many kinds of emergency treatment for children in critical condition. many dying children have been saved; formerly such cases would have been thought hopeless.

"toxic dysentery is an epidemic disease of children in asia and other regions. it is an acute ailment and can be fatal. children often die in one or two days. before liberation, the mortality rate was at least 30 per cent. in new china the pediatricians have made fair progress in controlling the ailment. the healing effect has been further raised during the cultural revolution. the hospital has cured 99 per cent of its patients suffering toxic dysentery.

"conventional treatment in china and abroad for children's acute intussusception used to be an operation. in the past few years chinese pediatricians have used air enema to cure an overwhelming majority of such cases without operation."

chairman mao teaches: "chinese medicine and pharmacology are a great treasure-house, and efforts should be made to explore them and raise them to a higher level."

professor chu fu-tang said: "we firmly adhere to combining western and traditional chinese medicine. modern scientific knowledge and methods are applied to analyze and sum up the rich experience of chinese medical practice. this has helped raise the standard of pediatrics in china.

"our infants and children were once threatened by serious pneumonia caused by adeno-virus. antibiotics proved useless. an effective new method combining western and traditional chinese medicine shortens the period of treatment and prevents secondary infection. the rate of recovery has risen by a big margin. notable achievements have also been made in treating deaf mutes and the after-effects of infantile paralysis. some experience has also been gained in using acupuncture anaesthesia in surgical operations on children.

"working in line with the principle of putting emphasis on preventive work, china has established a large number of preventive medical services for children, paid great attention to the control and prevention of infectious diseases and research into vaccines and serums. the state today provides free regular injections."

"like other pediatric institutions, the peking children's hospital has set up a child health department to popularize hygienic knowledge to residents, schools, nurseries and kindergartens, help organize mass health movements, give guidance to the feeding and care of infants and children and take preventive measures against diseases in the section of the city under the hospital's care. the hospital regularly gives various inoculations free of charge for 16,000 children in this section of the city including vaccine against smallpox, d.c.g. vaccine and a combined vaccine against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus as well as attenuated living vaccine against measles, oral doses of attenuated living vaccine against

infantile paralysis (poliomyelitis) and vaccine against type b encephalitis. these vaccines are widely used throughout the country. like other places, now the section of the city under the hospital's care has virtually checked acute epidemic diseases such as measles, infantile paralysis and diphtheria. preventive inoculations and quarantine against infectious diseases greatly reduce the incidence of various diseases."

professor chu fu-tang talked about his work. he and several other medical workers are writing a book entitled "new pediatrics". he said that all chinese medical workers and people are making revolution with vigour and vitality. "i feel very happy to live in socialist china under chairman mao's leadership. i'll continue to make contributions to the people as long as i live," the professor concluded.

RURAL MEDICAL SERVICE

Chinese City Doctor Serves Peasants Wholeheartedly

(NCNA-English Hofei, Jun. 1, 1972)

a young doctor who has left hofei city and settled in the countryside is known far and wide for his whole-hearted medical service to the peasants in a mountainous region in the east china province of anhwei.

li chang-chun came to the old revolutionary base of the tapieh mountain region from a hospital in the provincial capital of hofei in 1969, in response to chairman mao's call: "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas."

the poor and lower-middle peasants greeted his arrival with cheers of: "chairman mao has sent a doctor to us exclamation" when he settled in the maoping production brigade, the brigade party branch secretary briefed him about class struggle and farm production and the general health situation there. former red army men told him stories of the local people who had fought bravely against the kuomintang reactionaries in pre-liberation days. the commune members denounced the crimes of liu shao-chi in pushing the counter-revolutionary revisionist line which ignored medical service in the countryside.

all this helped the young doctor understand how much the poor and lower-middle peasants had contributed to china's revolutionary cause. he was determined to root himself in the countryside and serve them whole-heartedly.

one snowy day, he had no sooner come back from treating a patient after crossing three mountains than he got an urgent sick call from another brigade. he was tired and hungry. but recalling doctor norman bethune who made light of travelling thousands of miles to help the chinese

people in their cause of liberation without any thought of self, the young doctor immediately slung his medical case over his shoulder and walked several kilometres to the patient's home. he diagnosed acute pleurisy, and trudged more than ten kilometres to the commune to get the medicine needed. he visited the patient every day for a fortnight to give him injections until he was on the road to recovery.

a poor-peasant woman had a difficult labour and the baby's throat was blocked with phlegm after it was born. remembering chairman mao's teaching "heal the wounded, rescue the dying, practise revolutionary humanitarianism", the young doctor sucked the phlegm out of the baby's mouth and saved its life. the poor and lower-middle peasants clasped his hand, saying: "you are indeed a good doctor imbued with mao tsetung thought."

li chang-chun used to be a doctor of radiology and was not familiar with the skills of other departments. after coming to the tapieh mountains, he made painstaking efforts to master various skills in clinical practice. he has cured some difficult cases.

one night a woman suffered from sudden convulsions after childbirth and was in a critical condition. her face turned blue. it was the first time that li chang-chun treated such a complaint. he gave the patient injections to arrest the fits, but she had not improved when the doses reached the limit stipulated in medical literature. he studied the case in the light of chairman mao's teaching on making a concrete analysis of concrete conditions. he recognized that tolerance to doses of such medicine varies with the patient. it seemed that this patient needed and could stand bigger doses than the average. he consulted a doctor of internal medicine from a neighbouring production brigade. together they worked out bigger doses and coupled injections with acupuncture treatment. the patient's convulsions stopped a few minutes and the crisis was over.

later he consulted obstetricians, studied medical literature and collected folk prescriptions. he summed up the causes and symptoms of the disease and methods to prevent and treat it. he has gradually grasped the laws of postpartum eclampsia in clinical practice and treated it more effectively.

in line with chairman mao's teaching on combining chinese traditional medicine and western medicine, li chang-chun studies chinese traditional medicine hard. he often climbs mountains with herb-collectors and the local people's liberation army medical team and modestly learns from them how to tell different medicinal herbs and use them. he can now recognize over 100 herbs, and knows how to apply them. he often needles his own body to find the accurate acupuncture points. through study and practice, li chang-chun has learned to treat common and recurrent diseases, including some complex cases, by combining chinese traditional medicine with western medicine.

helped by the brigade party branch, li chang-chun has run many short-term classes to train health workers. there is now at least one health worker for each of the eight production teams in maoping. he has helped mobilize the peasants to grow and collect medicinal herbs. with them he grew over 40 herbs on hills and set up a small pharmacy with locally available material for their convenience.

EMBROIDERY

New Works of Famous Hunan Embroidery

(NCNA-English May 31, 1976)

new works portraying workers, peasants and soldiers and achievements in socialist construction have added splendour to the long-famous traditional art of hunan embroidery, thanks to the daring and painstaking work in critically carrying forward and developing the art by embroiderers under the guidance of chairman mao's teaching "this question of 'for whom?' is fundamental; it is a question of principle".

the embroidery draws on paintings for beautiful designs and lively figures and is worked in a galaxy of colours with silk thread to fine artistic effect.

"the builders of the taching oil field" is among the recent creations by workers of the hunan embroidery workshop. embroidered in eight colours in scores of shades, the work vividly brings out the heroic images of the taching oil workers in extracting oil for the country. it was done by communist party member ai shun-lan who has more than twenty years of experience. when she took on the task at the beginning of 1966, she carefully went through chairman mao's "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art". with help from the party organization, she realized that she must learn the workers' fine qualities and revolutionary spirit to do the work well. so she went among the workers, carefully observed and studied them, and learned from worker painters how to paint and colour. by pooling the wisdom of the masses, she combined the new stitches with the traditional ones and made an excellent work.

the workshop last spring accepted the assignment to embroider a panoramic view of shaoshan, birthplace of chairman mao. to express the workers' profound proletarian feelings for him, they did their best to unite revolutionary political content and the finest artistic form. in this work, the pine trees were most difficult to embroider. veteran embroiderer tao yu-chen, a communist party member, discussed the matter with other workers at a meeting and encouraged them to pool their ideas and suggestions. in addition, they carefully observed pine trees and the effect of light and shade and studied various stitches to find how to portray the pines true to nature. finally, they were able to embroider every pine tall and proud in the landscape. in a little over two months the workers finished this embroidery. it retains the good features of concise strokes and necessary touches to heighten significant details of traditional chinese painting and uses the rich colouring and expressiveness of oil painting.

in the past few years the embroiderers have made further efforts in carrying out chairman mao's policies "make the past serve the present and foreign things serve china" and "let a hundred flowers blossom; weed through the old to bring forth the new". making bold creative endeavours, they have embroidered many works which are acclaimed by workers, peasants and soldiers. "lion" is an outstanding work in hunan embroidery. formerly it was embroidered only on one side. now through

daring trials they were able to embroider the lion in such a way to make the panels reversible. with a two-centimetre-long needle and coloured silk threads as fine as the hair spring of a wrist watch they brought to life a majestic lion in their embroidery. a satin quilt cover with the artistic pattern of a hundred flowers is a new piece of embroidery. the satin is covered with peonies in spring, roses in summer, cotton roses in autumn and red plum blossoms in winter in a galaxy of colours.

in old china the traditional hunan embroidery was on the brink of ruin due to brutal exploitation by the reactionary ruling class. the embroiderers were half-starved despite hard work all year long. many of them had to take up other trades.

after the founding of new china the chinese communist party and the people's government paid great attention to the art of hunan embroidery and financed the embroidery craft to promote its progress and help raise the political, ideological and educational level of the embroiderers and improve their skill. in this way it has rejuvenated this handicraft art. the party and the government provided the embroiderers with good care and working conditions. their political status was raised. some of them were elected deputies to the national people's congress; others attended national conferences of model workers and still others became members of the chinese artists' union. many were chosen to be leading cadres in workshops. nurtured by mao tsetung thought and with careful guidance by experienced craftsmen, workers of the younger generation are maturing rapidly.

TEA HARVEST

China Has Good Spring Tea Harvest

(NCNA-English Peking, May 31, 1972)

china had a good spring tea harvest this year, following good ones nine years in a row. seven major tea-growing provinces report that the people's communes sold 10 to 20 per cent more tea to the state up to may 10 than in the corresponding period of last year. quality was better.

spring tea accounts for 60 per cent of china's annual tea output. the spring tea is noted for its tender full leaves, aroma and taste. many famous kinds of tea such as the lungching and pilochun green tea, are made from spring tea leaves.

the leadership in the tea-growing areas last winter and this spring organized the commune members to study chairman mao's principle "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development" and carried out education in ideology and political line. this enhanced the enthusiasm of the commune members for tea cultivation.

in chekiang province, china's leading tea grower, leading cadres of many counties and municipalities went to communes and production brigades this spring to help solve problems involved in expanding tea production. up to date, state purchases of spring tea are 8.2 per cent above the same period a year ago.

in hunan province, another big tea grower, provincial meetings were held this year to study ways of promoting production. tea acreage was expanded and spring tea output this year was 52 per cent more than last year's.

many communes and production brigades terraced barren hill slopes to open up new tea gardens, thus also checking soil erosion. gardens equal to one sixth of the tea acreage in szechwan province, southwest china, were added last year. hupeh province now has three times the tea acreage it had in 1965.

the tea-producing areas summed up their experience and adopted measures to raise the quality of tea this year. one of the measures taken was to hold classes for tea growers, technicians and commercial workers responsible for purchasing tea. the communes and brigades strengthened management of tea gardens and improved picking and processing.

chekiang and hunan provinces sent workers and technicians to help communes and brigades train skilled hands and give guidance in tea picking and processing. with state assistance many communes and brigades are improving tea processing equipment to raise efficiency and improve quality.

INNER MONGOLIA

Old Town in Inner Mongolia Revived

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Jun. 1, 1972)

the strategic and beautiful old town of pailingmiao on the inner mongolian grassland has become a rising industrial and commercial centre. it is also a political and cultural town.

there was virtually no industry before liberation in this town which was built in 1702. the people of various nationalities were subjected to the enslavement by the kuomintang reactionaries and feudal aristocracy. liberation in 1949 brought the people a new life. construction has been going forward since then under chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. industry has grown rapidly.

apart from some animal products processing plants, a smelting works, an iron mine and a printing-house have gone up, as well as factories making and repairing machines and implements for farming and animal husbandry and producing cement, brick and tiles and furniture. since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution,

the people have worked hard and self-reliantly to improve grass cutters, pumps, land-levelling machines and others. the town overfulfilled its 1971 plan in terms of industrial output value, which meant more than three times the 1958 figure.

the tamaochi cement works was built in 1970 on the basis of one put up in 1958 that was slashed back in 1962 by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. the works was completed in just a few months by the local people who were inspired by criticism of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line. with the rapid increase of production, the works has given big support to local industrial construction and water conservancy projects.

the may 7 mica-processing plant was set up this year by former housewives. a mongolian woman communist was put in charge of the construction. she led the housewives in overcoming many difficulties in the building work and learning technical know-how. now over one hundred former housewives of various nationalities are working in this plant.

the people's cultural and material life is improving. there was a single primary school before liberation, which admitted only children of the aristocracy and herdowners. there are now two primary schools, each with an enrolment of over one thousand, and a middle school with teaching conducted in the mongolian and han languages. teachers and students are several times the number ten years ago. a radio rediffusion network fans out from the town to all farm and livestock-breeding communes around where each family has a loudspeaker. many families have bicycles, radio sets and sewing machines. the sales of such items in 1971 were seven times that in 1962.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
****

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Delegation of Albanian Ministry of Construction Returns to Peking After Visiting Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, May 31, 1972)

the delegation of the ministry of construction of albania led by emin mystiu, vice-minister of construction, returned here by air today after a friendly visit to shanghai.

accompanied by chou ping, a deputy department director of the chinese ministry of economic relations with foreign countries, the albanian delegation arrived in shanghai from peking on may 27. during its stay there the delegation visited the site of the first national congress of the chinese communist party, the shanghai industrial exhibition and the shanghai metallurgical plant and saw the colour film "song of the dragon river". the albanian comrades were given a warm welcome and cordial reception wherever they went. yang fu-chen, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, gave a banquet in honour of all the comrades on the delegation.

upon their arrival in and departure from shanghai, the albanian comrades-in-arms were given a warm welcome and send-off at the airport by yang fu-chen and leading members of various departments.

Albanian Ballet Troupe Leaves Nanking for Tsinan

(NCNA-English Nanking, May 31, 1972)

the ballet troupe of the opera theatre of albania led by mantho bala, vice-minister of education and culture and chairman of the arts and culture committee, left here by special train for tsinan this evening after concluding its performance tour here.

the troupe was given a warm send-off at the railway station by wang chao-chu, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee, hsu chia-tun, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, lin yi, vice-chairman of the nanking municipal revolutionary committee, and more than 1,000 literary and art workers and other people.

the albanian comrades-in-arms gave two performances of the ballet "daughter of the highlands" and a

performance of music, songs and dances. these excellent performances drew warm applause from an audience of more than 10,000.

during their stay in nanking, the albanian comrades-in-arms visited the yangtze river bridge and the nanking chemical fibre factory and the nanking motor vehicle plant. they also watched an exhibition of military skills by militiamen, red guards and little red soldiers and toured scenic spots. they were warmly welcomed wherever they went.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Chiao Kuan-hua Gives Banquet to Welcome British Parliamentary Undersecretary and His Wife

(NCNA-English Peking, May 31, 1972)

chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs chiao kuan-hua gave a banquet here this evening to welcome anthony royle, british parliamentary undersecretary for foreign and commonwealth affairs, mrs. royle, and his party and accompanying correspondents.

among the guests were british ambassador to china j.m. addis and officials of the british embassy in peking.

present were chang wen-chin, assistant minister of foreign affairs, and leading members of chinese departments sung chih-kuang, wang tung, wu fan-wu, chang ying, chang ju and chu chuan-hsien.

chiao kuan-hua and anthony royle toasted the growth of the relations between the two countries.

Chiao Kuan-hua and Chang Wen-chin Meet British Parliamentary Undersecretary and His Wife

(NCNA-English Peking, May 31, 1972)

chiao kuan-hua, vice-minister, and chang wen-chin, assistant minister, of foreign affairs, this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with anthony royle, british parliamentary undersecretary for foreign and commonwealth affairs, and mrs. royle and his party and accompanying correspondents.

british ambassador to china j.m. addis was present at the meeting.

present were leading members and staff members of chinese departments sung chih-kuang, wang tung, ma yu-chen, chang ju, chang yi-chun and tang wen-sheng.

CHINA AND BURMA

Burmese Government Economic Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jun. 1, 1972)

the government economic delegation of the union of burma left here for kwangchow by air this morning after its visit here.

leader of the delegation is u twin, minister for planning and finance, and deputy leader u chein hai, director of the ministry's foreign economic relations department. travelling with the delegation is chiao kuei-yuan, director of a bureau of the state capital construction commission of china.

the delegation arrived here from nanking by train on may 29. a banquet was given in the evening in honour of the delegation by wang shao-yung, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee.

the banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. wang shao-yung and u twin toasted the constant growth of the friendship between the people of china and burma and the daily increase of the economic and technical cooperation between the two countries.

during their stay in shanghai, the distinguished burmese guests visited industrial enterprises and saw the colour film "the white-haired girl".

on its arrival and departure, the delegation was welcomed and seen off by wang shao-yung and leading members of local departments.

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Badminton Team Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, May 31, 1972)

the canadian badminton team led by rolf patterson wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home by train today.

the canadian team arrived here from changsha of hunan province by train on the 28th. while in kwangchow, it played friendly matches with the united team of hupeh and yunnan and the kwangtung team. among the spectators were leading members of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, the kwangtung provincial command of the chinese people's liberation army and the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee chen yu, chiu kuo-kuang,

hou hsien-tang, huang yeh and chung ming. also present was chang hsu-chu, chairman of the provincial physical culture and sports commission. they also met with rolf patterson and players of both countries. the provincial physical culture and sports commission gave a banquet in honour of the canadian team yesterday.

the canadian team visited the exhibition hall of china's export commodities fair and an ivory workshop in kwangchow.

upon its arrival in and departure from kwangchow, the canadian badminton team was welcomed and seen off at the railway station by leading members of departments concerned and chinese badminton players.

CHINA AND ICELAND

Icelandic Prime Minister Receives Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I.

(NCNA-English Peking, May 31, 1972)

olafur johannesson, prime minister and acting foreign minister of the republic of iceland, yesterday received lin hua, newly appointed charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the people's republic of china in iceland, and had a friendly talk with him, according to a reykjavik report.

during the reception, lin hua presented his letter of credence from the chinese foreign minister.

present on the occasion was petur thorsteinsson, director of the icelandic foreign ministry.

CHINA AND ITU

ITU Adopts Resolution Restoring China's Lawful Rights

(NCNA-English Geneva, May 30, 1972)

the administrative council of the international tele-communication union (i.t.u.) decided to restore to the people's republic of china her lawful rights in the i.t.u. at its 27th session here yesterday.

the session which began on may 27 adopted a resolution submitted by the algerian, pakistan and yugoslav delegations yesterday on the restoration to the people's republic of china of her lawful rights in the i.t.u.

the resolution says, "taking into account the united nations general assembly resolution 2758 of 25 october 1971, the 27th session of the administrative council of the i.t.u. decides to restore all its rights to the people's republic of china in the i.t.u. and recognizes the representatives of its government as the only legitimate representatives of china at the i.t.u."

the delegations of the united states and other countries wanted to delay the vote, but failed.

earlier, the council of the inter-governmental maritime consultative organization adopted a resolution in london on may 23 on the restoration to the people's republic of china of her lawful rights in the i.m.c.o.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Wang Kuo-chuan Fetes Japanese Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, May 31, 1972)

wang kuo-chuan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, and his wife chang yu-lin gave a banquet here this evening for chiyo akamatsu, wife of vice-chairman of the japanese socialist party isamu akamatsu, and her daughter ikuko akamatsu and secretary yoshie samejima.

present were leading members of the china-japan friendship association, including wang hsiao-yun, chin su-cheng, wang hsiao-hsien and shan ta-chi.

korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk and his wife and diplomatic officials of the korean embassy here were also present.

the japanese guests arrived in peking today after a visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Chinese Trade Delegation Leaves Mexico for Home

(NCNA-English Mexico City, May 30, 1972)

the delegation of the china council for the promotion of international trade led by li chuan, vice-president of the council, left here for home by air today after concluding a friendly visit to mexico.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were: miguel blasquez, president of the confederation of national chambers of commerce of mexico; luis lopez morton, president of the national chamber of commerce of mexico city; juan larios, president of the mexico-china friendship association; and other mexican friends.

li chuan gave a farewell party here yesterday evening to express gratitude to the mexican friends for their friendly reception.

the chinese delegation arrived in mexico on may 16. during its stay, the delegation had talks with responsible members of the mexican foreign trade association and met friends in mexico's industrial, commercial and banking circles for an exchange of views on the development of trade and economic relations between china and mexico. the delegation visited mexico city, the states of puebla, jalisco and mexico, and some other cities, where it called upon factories, commercial centres and scenic spots and saw historical relics. governors of the states of puebla, jalisco and mexico received the delegation and gifts were exchanged between the guests and hosts.

CHINA AND PDR YEMEN

Li Hsien-nien, Sha Feng and Wang Kuo-chuan Meet Peasants Delegation from People's Democratic Republic of Yemen

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 1, 1972)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, sha feng, minister of agriculture and forestry, and wang kuo-chuan, a leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, today met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the peasants delegation from the people's democratic republic of yemen.

the delegation is led by feisal ali at attas, member of the people's supreme council of the p.d.r.y. and member of the highest political committee of agriculture and agrarian reform.

abdulla aboda hamam, charge d'affaires ad interim of the p.d.r.y. embassy in peking, was present.

also present were leading members and staff members of chinese departments hsi tao-chung, li yung-kai, liu kuang-ya, hu chin-ling, sham ta-chi, chang chih-hsiang and sung ching-tsai.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Chinese Color Films Warmly Received by Philippine People

(MCNA-English Peking, May 31, 1972)

the chinese colour films "the red detachment of women", a modern revolutionary ballet, and "taking tiger mountain by strategy", a modern revolutionary peking opera, and the documentary "the yangtze bridge at nanking" were shown in the philippines in the past six months and were warmly received by the people there, according to manila press reports.

the film shows were sponsored by the association for philippine-chinese understanding and the youth and women organizations of the philippines. according to incomplete figures, these films have had more than 50 showings in manila since last december. "the yangtze bridge at nanking" and "the red detachment of women" were also screened in march in davao city on the mindanao island in southern philippines.

manila newspapers have carried on many occasions stills from "the red detachment of women" and "taking tiger mountain by strategy", articles on the two films and favourable comments by the audience. china's literature and art serve the people and workers in this field learn and draw strength from the masses, a philippine dramatist said.

TABLE TENNIS DELEGATIONS

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Returns to Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 31, 1972)

the chinese table tennis delegation returned to peking by air this afternoon after its friendly visits to canada, the united states, mexico and peru. the head of the delegation is chuang tse-tung and deputy heads are li meng-hua and chien ta-yung.

the delegation was warmly welcomed at the airport by li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china; wu teh, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; wang meng, minister of the state physical culture and sports commission; chiao kuan-hua, vice-minister of foreign affairs; wang kuo-chuan, a leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; and leading members of organizations concerned, including yao hsiao-cheng, yu pu-hsueh, li ching-chuan, chao cheng-hung, chang wen-chin, wang hai-jung and sung chung, as well as more than 400 chinese table tennis coaches and players and coaches and sportsmen of other events.

also present were canadian ambassador to china r.e. collins and diplomatic officials of the canadian embassy here, and verner boggrano, commercial attache of the peruvian embassy in peking.

chuang tse-tung said at the airport: the visit of the chinese table tennis delegation to the other side of the pacific ocean was a tour for study and friendship. we went there bringing with us the regards of the chinese people for the people of various countries and come back with the friendship of the people there for the chinese people. we thank the people and sportsmen of canada, the united states, mexico and peru for their warm welcome and hospitality. we hope that the friendship and friendly contacts between the peoples and sportsmen of china and various countries will grow constantly.

Chinese Table Tennis Team Returns to Peking After Friendly Visits to Pakistan, Kuwait, Iraq, Syria, Turkey, Iran

(NCNA-English Peking, May 31, 1972)

the chinese table tennis team returned to peking by air today after friendly visits to pakistan, kuwait, iraq, syria, turkey and iran. leader of the team is wang fu-yung and deputy leaders are tai yung-chin and chao chi-hsin.

the team were welcomed at the airport by leading members of organizations concerned yao hsiao-cheng, yu

pu-hsueh, li ching-chuan, chou chueh, liu feng, chiang wen-chai and hsin cheng, as well as more than 100 coaches and sportsmen.

also present were abbas aram, iranian ambassador to china; qasim omar al-yagout, charge d'affaires ad interim of the kuwait embassy in peking; abdallah cheikh atiyen, minister, major mohamed jouma al-ahmad, military attache, and clovis khoury, third secretary, of the syrian embassy in peking; and basil s. taka, third secretary of the iraqi embassy in peking.

wang fu-yung said at the airport: we were accorded friendly and warm hospitality by the people and sportsmen of the countries we visited. we not only met old friends who attended the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament held in peking last year, but also made new friends. by learning from each other and exchanging experience we and the people and sportsmen of these countries deepened our mutual understanding and strengthened our profound friendship.

CHINA AND TUNISIA

Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu Greets Tunisian National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, May 31, 1972)

tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china, sent a message today to habib bourguiba, president of the republic of tunisia, expressing warm congratulations on the national day of the republic of tunisia. the message reads:

his excellency habib bourguiba,
president of the republic of tunisia,

tunis

on the occasion of the national day of the republic of tunisia, i express warm congratulations to your excellency, the republic of tunisia and the tunisian people on behalf of the people's republic of china and the chinese people and in my own name. may the republic of tunisia enjoy prosperity and her people well-being. may the friendly relations and cooperation between china and tunisia and the friendship between the two peoples grow stronger and develop daily.

tung pi-wu

acting chairman of the
people's republic of china

may 31, 1972

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Representative Speaks on Human Rights at ECOSOC Social Committee Meeting

(NCNA-English United Nations, May 30, 1972)

chinese representative wang jun-sheng spoke on the question of human rights at the meeting of the social committee of the united nations economic and social council this morning.

wang jun-sheng vehemently denounced the south african and rhodesian white racist regimes and the portuguese colonial authorities, all supported by the u.s. and some other imperialist countries, for pursuing the policy of racialism in southern africa and some other regions. he sternly condemned israeli zionism for its aggression against palestine and other arab countries. he supported pakistan's reasonable demand that india release the prisoners of war, pointing out that the indian government should comply with the resolutions on the indo-pakistan question adopted by the u.n. general assembly and the security council.

wang jun-sheng said, "the barbarous systems of racial discrimination and apartheid which exist in southern africa and some other regions today are the outcome of the policy of colonialism and imperialism. the existence and continuation of these systems are a serious challenge to the purposes and principles of the u.n. charter as well as to the fundamental rights of the people throughout the world. this is absolutely intolerable to all the countries and peoples that uphold justice.

"the chinese government and people have always deeply sympathized with and resolutely supported the peoples who are subjected to racial discrimination and colonial oppression in their just struggle for national independence and fundamental human rights. the chinese government has always refrained from having any diplomatic contacts with the south african and rhodesian white racist regimes, nor does it have any economic or trade relations with them, direct or indirect. the chinese government has all along strictly adhered to this just stand. after the restoration of china's lawful rights in the united nations, the chinese representatives have reaffirmed on many occasions, in the u.n. general assembly, the security council and other u.n. bodies, the chinese government's just stand of resolutely supporting the african peoples in their struggle against racial discrimination and apartheid. the chinese government firmly maintains that the white racist regimes in south africa and rhodesia as well as the portuguese colonialist rule must be brought to an immediate end, so that the peoples of azania, zimbabwe, namibia, angola, mozambique and guinea (bissau) may achieve their national independence free from any outside interference."

he pointed out that it is with the energetic political, economic and military support of the united states and some other imperialist countries that the white racist regimes in south africa and rhodesia and the portuguese authorities have been able to continue their colonialist

rule in africa. the united nations should sternly condemn this.

he emphasized, "the struggles waged by the peoples of azania, zimbabwe, namibia and the portuguese colonies are just and just struggles are bound to triumph. we are convinced that, with the support of the african people and the people of the whole world, they will surely win final victory, so long as they unite as one and persevere in protracted struggles."

he continued, "the chinese government and people strongly condemn israeli zionism for its aggression against palestine and other arab countries and strongly condemn israel for its crime of trampling on the fundamental human rights of the arab people in the occupied territories."

wang jun-sheng pointed out that with the support of the u.s. government, israel launched three large-scale wars of aggression against palestine and other arab countries, occupied large tracts of arab territory and drove out of their homeland millions of palestinians and other arab people who had lived there for generations. israel enforced a fascist rule in the occupied territories, in an attempt to change the demographic structure there, so as to realize their despicable aim of perpetuating their occupation of palestine and other arab territories.

he said, "in our opinion, the fundamental way to uphold the legitimate rights of the people in the israeli-occupied territories is: israel must withdraw from all the arab territories it has occupied; the palestinian people's rights to national existence, including their right to return to their homeland, must be restored; israel must cease its further expansion and aggression against the arab countries."

wang jun-sheng solemnly stated, "the chinese government and people always stand on the side of the palestinian and other arab peoples who are subjected to aggression, firmly support the just struggles of the palestinian people to restore their national rights and of the arab countries to recover their lost territories, and resolutely oppose any political deals at the expense of their right to existence and their territory and sovereignty. this principled stand of ours is firm and unshakable. we are convinced that no matter what twists and turns or reversals may arise on the road of advance of the palestinian and other arab peoples, the u.s.-israeli aggressors are doomed to fail and the palestinian and other arab peoples are bound to triumph."

he noted that the chinese delegation supports the condemnation made in resolution 3 adopted by the 28th session of the commission on human rights, at the war crimes committed by israel in occupied arab territories. the representative of the united states spoke in defence of israel and deplored this observation. this can only further show that israel has obtained the connivance and support of u.s. imperialism in its aggression against arab countries and in its atrocities on the occupied arab territories.

wang jun-sheng added, "the chinese delegation supports the reasonable demand made by the representative of pakistan in his speech that the indian authorities release and repatriate the pakistan prisoners of war in accordance

with the geneva conventions of 1949. the chinese delegation also maintains that the indian government should comply with the resolutions on the indo-pakistan question adopted by the u.n. general assembly and the security council last december."

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Yugoslav Basketball Delegation Returns to Peking from Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Peking, May 31, 1972)

the yugoslav basketball delegation led by cindric zeljko, vice-president of the yugoslav basketball association, returned here by air today after a friendly visit to kwangchow.

the delegation flew to kwangchow from shanghai on may 28. the yugoslav men's and women's teams met the teams of kwangtung province and of the chinese people's liberation army kwangchow units in friendly matches on may 29 and 30.

leading members of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, the p.l.a. kwangtung provincial command and the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee chen yu, chiu kuo-kuang, hou hsien-tang, teng hsiu-fang and hu nan-hsiang watched the friendly matches and met with delegation head cindric zeljko, leader kasanin ratomir and all players of the yugoslav basketball delegation.

the provincial physical culture and sports commission gave a banquet yesterday in honour of the yugoslav guests.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

June 13, 1972 No. 5153

****
* NATIONAL *
****

PARTY COMMITTEE AT BASIC LEVEL

Draw a Clear Line Defining the Policies Through Revolutionary Mass Criticism

- Party committee of Shaho commune continuously raises consciousness of cadres and people in execution of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policy, and carries out various policies on a solid basis, thus giving an effective boost to the deepening of the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 30, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Tsinan, May 29, 1972) In conducting policy education for cadres and the people, the Party committee of the Shaho commune, I hsien, Shantung Province, combines revolutionary mass criticism with policy education as a spur to the firm implementation of the Party's various policies. The deepening of the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture is stimulated.

After its inauguration, the new Party committee of Shaho commune paid attention to the unfolding of revolutionary mass criticism, achieving some fruitful results. But to succeed in combining revolutionary mass education with policy education was to go through a process of increasing awareness. To get ready money, Tayangchia brigade of this commune devoted its main energies for a time to sidelines and slackened control over agricultural production. A big drop in grain production resulted. After such an erroneous tendency was rectified, there appeared another erroneous tendency in this brigade. Some proper sideline items were cut out. Sole attention was paid to grain production. Shortage of funds was experienced and the supply of manure fell short of demand. Costs rose and income dropped.

Through summing up experiences and lessons, the cadres of this brigade came to understand that the underlying cause why there was a swing as suddenly to the "Left" as to the Right lay in a low level of line and policy consciousness and failure to draw a line of distinction between what was socialism and what was capitalism, between what was proper sideline production and what was "money in command" and failure to distinguish between right and wrong. Cadres and commune members were organized to study repeatedly the guideline, "Take grain as the lever and seek overall development," and the Party's relevant policies. In the light of the concrete incidents in the brigade, the crime of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type that wrecked the Party's rural economic policies from the Right and the "Left" was vigorously criticized. Everyone was enabled to draw a clear line defining the policies and distinguishing between right and wrong. Simultaneously with proper attention to grain production, sideline production was taken up with vigor. The collective economy moved ahead.

The case of Tayangchia brigade gave the Party committee of Shaho commune some education. It was realized that under conditions of the proletarian dictatorship, to achieve their sinister purpose of restoring capitalism, swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type always put on a Marxist mantle in peddling revisionist stuff. Therefore, only by doggedly giving the broad masses policy education in unfolding revolutionary mass criticism can we distinguish between the right and the wrong line, draw a line defining the policies, eliminate interference from the "Left" and the Right, and carry out the Party's policy on a solid basis. With heightened awareness, the Party committee of the commune constantly preached the Party's various guidelines and policies among the masses and continuously raised the policy level of everyone through meetings, broadcasts, propaganda columns, blackboard newspapers and various other media, doing so in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Be good at turning Party policy into mass action and good at making not only the leading cadres know but the broad masses understand and grasp our every movement and every action."

Apart from constantly exploiting various opportunities to strengthen policy education for cadres, this commune organizes brigade and production team cadres in separate groups to attend a study class. They are made to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's teachings and the Party's guidelines and policies, criticize penetratingly the crime of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type that interfered with and wrecked Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policy, and associate historical experience with the reality of struggle in a serious summing-up and exchange of experiences and lessons involving revolutionary mass criticism and firm implementation of policy.

In the first production team of Kaot'uan brigade of this commune, pigs raised by the collective and individual commune members in the past averaged three head per household. It was a production team with the greatest number of pigs raised in the whole brigade. With more pigs raised and consequently more manure produced, grain production went up steadily. But some cadres of some production teams of the brigade lacked a deep understanding of the Party's policy. They held that sow-raising was a "capitalist tendency." In the supply of fodder, some improper measures were adopted. Enthusiasm

of commune members for pig-breeding was dampened. The pig-raising enterprise suffered. Later, with the help of the Party committee of the commune, this brigade unfolded penetrating revolutionary mass criticism. The consciousness of cadres of thorough implementation of the Party's policy was raised. The pig-breeding policy was carried out firmly in an all-round manner. The pig-raising enterprise of the whole brigade showed new progress. A big increase in grain production was chalked up.

At a cadres' study class, the experience of and lessons learned by Kao-t'uan brigade were introduced. This gave everyone a living policy education. It was realized that cadres were leaders in execution of policy and that only by studying the Party's policy well and eliminating the remaining pernicious influence of the revisionist line and doing things according to the Party's policy honestly and faithfully could we lead the broad masses to advance continuously along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

To guide revolutionary mass criticism and policy education toward greater depth, the Party committee of Shaho commune is mindful of laying hold of problems that crop up in the implementation of policy. New questions in revolutionary mass criticism are put forward continuously. This makes for constant criticism and constant freshness and steadily increasing depth of understanding.

For a time, the Party's distribution policy was not properly carried out in some brigades. This hampered the penetrating development of the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture. After investigations and studies, the Party committee of the commune found that the main obstacle to firm policy implementation lay in the fact that some cadres of these brigades were reluctant to take charge of labor management because they were afraid that they might retrace "the old road" and repeat the same error. The Party committee of the commune organized everyone to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and the Party's rural economic policies. Repeatedly criticized was the revisionist sinister stuff of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type which was "Left" in form but Right in reality, such as "workpoints in command," "Material incentive" and equalitarianism. Everyone came to understand that the formulation of the principle, "From each according to his ability and distribution according to labor," was based on the current level of production development of the people's commune and ideological consciousness of the masses of commune members. It gives expression to the objective laws governing the development of the socialist economy and represents the fundamental interests of the masses of people. Only by acting according to this principle can we give full play to the socialist activism of commune members and give a boost to the development of agricultural production.

Thus, a line of demarcation was drawn between "workpoints in command" and "distribution according to labor," between "material incentive" and a rational policy of reward. The cadres raised their level of mastery of policy, banished "fear" from their minds, and resolutely acted in line with the principle of distribution according to labor. The enthusiasm of the commune members was aroused. An effective boost was given to the penetrating development of the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture.

In the past year and more, through closely combining revolutionary mass criticism with policy education, the Party committee of Shaho commune has further raised the consciousness of the cadres and masses of commune members of the whole commune in execution of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policy. The broad masses of commune members have increased their ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism. The Party's policy is turned into conscious mass action and as a spur to a booming mass campaign to learn from Tachai in agriculture. From 1971, per-mow grain output for this commune averaged 578 catties. Rapid growth was witnessed in oil-bearing and other multiple undertakings. At present, the broad masses of cadres and commune members of the whole commune are breezily fighting on the forefront of spring production and hard to reap striving a new bumper harvest in agriculture this year.

* * *

PHYSICAL CULTURE

Promote Physical Culture, Strengthen the People's Physique

by

Kuo Yü-wen (郭育文)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 30, 1972)

Twenty years ago, the great leader Chairman Mao wrote a brilliant directive, "Promote physical culture and build up the people's health," for the new China's enterprise of physical culture. This great directive for proletarian physical culture is a sharp weapon for criticizing the bourgeois old physical culture and a beacon light illuminating the road of triumph and advance of the new socialist physical culture in China.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line of physical culture, China's enterprise of physical culture is developing briskly. The laboring people who were oppressed and persecuted to the utmost in the old China have today become the mainstay in the ranks of physical culture. Mass swimming activities are carried out in rivers and lakes and in coastal areas all over the country, and ball games, calisthenics, running and military field camping are in full swing in cities and the countryside. Spectacular mass activities of physical training have effectively built up the people's health and aroused their revolutionary spirit. With the mass sports activities popularized continuously, the level of athletic skills is greatly raised and many outstanding results have been scored. Physical culture plays a positive role in socialist revolution and socialist construction. Tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the ranks of physical culture in our country are appearing with a new look and a new style and making new contributions toward developing the socialist new physical culture and cementing our friendship with people of other countries in the course of sports exchanges with other countries.

Firmly Implement Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line of Physical Culture

Our country's enterprise of physical culture has developed continuously and advanced triumphantly in the thick of acute struggle between the two lines.

Marxism has always held that physical culture is a part of the cause of the proletarian revolution and a kind of tool for seizing political power and consolidating it and increasing social production and bringing up a generation of communist new men who develop in an all-round manner.

Marx pointed out in Capital: "In the future, education of all children who have come to a certain age means integration of productive labor with intellectual education and physical education; it not only is a method

of increasing social production but also is the only method of bringing up people who develop in an all-round manner."

Lenin pointed out: In order to realize and accomplish the communist cause, we should train the younger generation in such a way that they "have strong and healthy bodies, steel-like determination and iron-like muscles in order to meet these battles."

Chairman Mao has developed the Marxist-Leninist brilliant ideas on physical culture and charted a revolutionary line, "Promote physical culture and build up the people's health," in our country's enterprise of physical education, pointing out the orientation of making physical culture serve the broad masses of the people. Chairman Mao says, "Physical culture is a big undertaking concerning the health of the 600 million people," incisively elucidating the importance of physical culture. He stresses the necessity to unfold mass athletic activities extensively. He calls upon the people, "where possible, to promote calisthenics, ball games,running, mountaineering, swimming, shadow boxing and various other sports activities."

During the period of the War of Resistance Against Japan, Chairman Mao called upon the armymen and civilians of the whole country to "train themselves physically so as to fight the Japanese well." After the nationwide liberation, in view of the imperialist scheme of aggression, he again issued the call to "organize units of the people's militia on a big scale," pointing out "this is a military organization as well as a labor, educational and athletic organization." He suggested integrating physical culture with military training and productive labor and making physical culture serve proletarian politics.

Chairman Mao shows very close concern for the healthy growth of teenagers and children. He has scientifically elaborated upon the dialectical relations between moral education, intellectual education and physical education. He points out: "Our educational policy must enable everyone who receives an education to develop morally, intellectually and physically and become a worker with both socialist consciousness and culture." He encourages the youths to prove themselves "good physically, in study and in work."

To implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line of physical culture, we must actively develop the proletarian cause of physical culture and make it serve the proletarian politics, the workers, peasants and soldiers, the socialist construction, the building of national defense and the cause of cultivating and developing friendship among people of all countries and supporting the people of all countries in their revolutionary struggles.

Swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type do their utmost to push the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of physical culture and come from the Right and the "Left" to undermine and interfere with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line of physical culture. The struggle between the two lines on the front of physical culture has been under way, always centering on the problems of such major principles of whether the Party's leadership is

necessary, whether we should be oriented toward the workers, peasants and soldiers, whether proletarian politics should be put in command and whether we should adhere to the directive of "friendship first, competition second." The essence of the struggle is "whom we should serve" and "what road we should take."

Chairman Mao's revolutionary line of physical culture, embodying the fundamental interests of the proletariat and the broad masses of the laboring people, is imprinted deeply in the minds of the cadres and the masses and always takes the primary and leading position among them. Only by carrying out penetratingly the education in ideology and political line, understanding profoundly the doctrines and policies of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and perseveringly taking the line as the key link shall we be able in the course of the struggle between the two lines to grasp the correct political orientation, implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line of physical culture firmly and to win still greater victories. If, in handling problems of the line, we do not have political sensitiveness and are benumbed and muddle-headed, we shall be parted from Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and bring damage to the Party's revolutionary cause. We must fully understand the protractedness and complexity of the struggle between the two lines on the front of physical culture, tightly grasp class struggle and the line struggle, carry out revolutionary mass criticism penetratingly and perseveringly, struggle resolutely against all erroneous tendencies which are against the Party's line, so that Chairman Mao's proletarian line of physical culture may take root firmly among the athletic workers and the broad masses of the people.

Be Oriented Toward the Workers, Peasants and Soldiers, Vigorously Carry Out Mass Sports Activities

Should physical culture be oriented toward the workers, peasants and soldiers and serve the purpose of building up the people's health, or should it serve a few people alone? This reflects the two different world outlooks and is the distinction between the socialist physical culture and the physical culture of all exploiting classes.

"The people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history." Proceeding from this basic viewpoint of Marxist historical materialism, Chairman Mao points out that the basic task of our country's socialist physical culture is to build the people's health. Carrying out socialist revolution and construction makes it necessary for the people to have a strong physique. Apart from strengthening hygienic and sanitation work and gradually improving conditions of labor, work and study, a positive, effective way is to carry out physical culture. Once the millions upon millions of the revolutionary people are armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought and have built up their health by various forms of physical training, they can develop better their enthusiasm and initiative in socialism, march toward production in width and depth and contribute a greater share toward the three major revolutionary movements.

Proceeding from the decadent world outlook of the exploiting classes, swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type take physical culture as a means for the recreation of a few people, go all out to advocate that physical culture is just for the purpose of giving the people a "show," and overtly oppose the great policy of building up the people's health, in a frenzied attempt to turn socialist physical culture which serves the workers, peasants and soldiers into bourgeois physical culture which is used for recreation. They clamor that physical culture work means the grasping of only a few athletic teams, physical culture for workers, peasants and soldiers must "not be encouraged" and "physical culture must not be sent down to the countryside," in a frenzied attempt to impede the unfolding of mass sports activities. They also spread the "theory that physical culture is useless" and "theory that physical culture should be abolished," and seek to abolish the socialist physical culture which serves revolution and production.

In "Anti-Dühring," Engels sharply satirized Dühring: "As for physical culture, this fundamental reformist of ours is willing to know nothing." He bitterly denounced Dühring for his attempt to abolish physical culture and to oppose the brilliant Marxist idea of combining productive labor with intellectual education and physical education. What swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type peddle is precisely the trash formerly peddled by Dühring.

Physical culture was originally created by the laboring people and should be used by the laboring people. The incomparably superior socialist system of our country has opened a wide road for the broad masses of laboring people to take part in physical training.

Peiling commune, Hai-an hsien, Kiangsu Province, carried out mass sports activities extensively, penetratingly and perseveringly for many years in the past, and most of the commune members, particularly the militiamen, constantly carry out physical training. Because the commune members have high socialist consciousness and good health, the incidence rate of disease is low and the labor attendance rate high among them, bringing about an increase in grain and cotton output every year. Facts show that only when physical culture is mastered by the broad masses of the laboring people and is integrated with productive labor and militia training will it be possible to create conditions favorable for developing production and strengthening war preparedness and to show the unending vitality of the ever flourishing socialist physical culture.

In carrying out mass sports activities, it is necessary to handle correctly the relations between popularization and raising of standards. "With us, the raising of standards is based on popularization, while popularization is guided by the raising of standards," and "the work of popularization cannot be separated from the work of raising standards." The workers, peasants and soldiers demand popularization and, immediately after that, demand raising of standards. Without popularization, raising of standards does not have an extensive mass foundation. Meanwhile, only under the guidance of the raising of standards will the work of popularization deepen and develop to a further extent. In Taochiao commune,

Tungkuan hsien, Kwangtung Province, which is situated in an area criss-crossed by water courses, most of the poor and lower-middle peasants have learned to swim and, on the basis of popularization, their technical level of swimming has raised continuously. More than 50 youths and teenagers have become provincial and state representative swimers and some have set state records of swimming. Under the guidance of continued raising of the technical level of swimming, this commune further unfolds mass swimming activities extensively and perseveringly.

Orient physical culture toward the workers, peasants and soldiers and actively carry out mass sports activities--this is an important indication of the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line of physical culture. We must raise our understanding of the importance of the mass sports activities and make it a point to do well the work of popularizing physical culture for the masses in their millions. Attention should be paid to grasping the two links, that is, the militiamen and the youth and teenagers. Particular attention should be paid to doing the work by beginning with the children. Mass sports activities should be coordinated with the patriotic public health movement. In this way, it will be possible to build up the people's health with each passing day and to build our great socialist motherland in a better way.

Persevereingly Put Proletarian Politics in Command, Strive To Raise the Level of Athletic Skills

"Politics is the commander, the soul." "Unity of politics and economy and unity of politics and technique is beyond any doubt and this must be so year after year and forever." All-round understanding and correct implementation of these directives given by Chairman Mao are of great significance in further promoting our country's cause of physical culture. Only by perseveringly putting proletarian politics in command, that is, perseveringly upholding Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, in the course of the work of physical culture will it be possible to guarantee the socialist orientation of physical culture.

To do a good job of physical culture requires not only a firm and correct political orientation but also ever better skills. Skills are a means to accomplish a political task. If skills cannot catch up, accomplishment of the political task will be impeded. "The relationship between politics and vocational work constitutes a unity of opposites." Politics and vocational work are interrelated in interdependent. They always are two aspects of a contradiction and exist simultaneously in a single entity. In the contradiction between politics and skills, politics is the principal aspect of this contradiction. To put proletarian politics in command of vocational skills in physical culture means to make the vocational work and athletic skills serve proletarian politics and to use political work to arouse the revolutionary enthusiasm of the physical culture workers and the athletes, exploit the subjective activity of man and promote the development of vocational skills.

Swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type come from the Right and the "Left" to spread many metaphysical reactionary fallacies on the relationship of unity of opposites between politics and skills. On the one hand, they do their utmost to peddle "physical culture is supreme," replace politics with skills, vigorously advocate that skills come first, and practice champion-ism. They say: "Playing a ball game is also to make revolution." "When we have won, we shall have brought politics to the fore." They swindle the physical culture workers and the athletes into "paying one-sided attention to the position and the score at the expense of the orientation and the road" and "seeing only the side line, the base line and the terminal line and neglecting the two lines in a violent struggle," in a frenzied attempt to separate physical culture from proletarian politics and to lead it astray, so that they can easily push the revisionist line and turn physical culture into a position for restoring capitalism. On the other hand, they advocate that: "Politics may encroach upon other things and replace anything else." In carrying out physical culture, they get rid of training and do away with skills for the purpose of violating the Party's undertaking of physical culture.

In line with Chairman Mao's teaching, we must carry out political work in conjunction with vocational skills and vocational work and in no way should we do it separately. In the course of practical work, we must draw a clear demarcation line between our drive to learn skills and learn the skills diligently and train ourselves hard for the revolution on the one hand and the simple viewpoint toward skills on the other; we must draw a clear demarcation line between the strife for betterment and champion-ism; we must draw a clear demarcation line between the full display of the role of trainers and coaches as guides in training on the one side and the "line of experts" on the other side. We must draw a clear demarcation line between the strife for honor for the socialist motherland and the pursuit after personal fame and gain. We must strengthen political and ideological building of the ranks of physical culture, strenuously transform our world outlook and continuously raise our consciousness of class struggle and the line struggle. We also must fill training with proletarian politics, display the revolutionary spirit of "fear neither hardship nor death," impose stern demands on ourselves, train ourselves hard and strive to raise the level of athletic skills.

To put politics in command, we must, in the course of athletic tournaments, implement the policy of "friendship first, competition second," put politics in command of competition and make competition serve politics. During the 31st World Table Tennis Tournament, the Afro-Asian Table Tennis Invitation Competition and other international sports activities, the Chinese players implemented the policy of "friendship first, competition second," extensively cementing the friendship and unity of the Chinese people with the people of other countries and supporting the world's revolutionary people in their struggles. We must resolutely oppose champion-ism and modestly learn from the good thinking and good styles of the foreign friends in line with Chairman Mao's teaching: "In our international relations, we Chinese people should get rid of great-power chauvinism resolutely, thoroughly, wholly and completely." In internal competitions, we also must adhere to

the policy of "friendship first, competition second," promote unity between fraternal areas and units, learn from each other, make progress together and cultivate the communist noble style and moral character. Implementation of the policy of "friendship first, competition second" has imposed still higher demands politically and technically on the ranks of physical culture. Only by being really red and expert can we make physical culture serve proletarian politics better.

Strengthen the Party's Leadership, Promote New Socialist Physical Culture

Of the seven aspects, namely, industry, agriculture, commerce, school, the Army, the government and the Party, it is the Party that leads all the others. The Party must exercise leadership over industry, agriculture, commerce, culture and education, the Army and the government. Physical culture is a part of the social culture and a big undertaking concerning the health of the 600 million people. It must be put under the Party's absolute leadership. Strengthening the Party's unified leadership is the basic guarantee for implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line of physical culture and developing the new socialist physical culture.

Under Chairman Mao's wise leadership, our Party has constantly paid close attention to physical culture. Whether in difficult environments during the revolutionary war or under the conditions of socialist revolution and construction, our Party takes the continuous improvement of the people's health as its important political task. Facts of the development of the undertaking of physical culture show that in any place where physical culture has been carried out well, the Party committee invariably pays close attention to it, strengthens leadership over it, draws over-all planning and mobilizes the masses to firmly implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line of physical culture. If the proletariat does not occupy the position of physical culture, the bourgeoisie will assuredly do so. Only by strengthening the Party's leadership over physical culture will it be possible to make physical culture play a positive role in implementing the great strategic directive, "Grasp revolution and promote production and other work and promote preparations against war."

In undermining socialist physical culture, swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type try first to undermine the Party's leadership. In dealing with the higher level, they build an "independent kingdom," block out the instructions from the Party Central Committee and sever the relationship between the higher level and the lower level, in a frenzied attempt to usurp the Party's leadership over the undertaking of physical culture. In dealing with the lower level, they advocate the "theory of spontaneity" of the masses and say that "we do what the masses like," and they negate the Party's leading role. The one aim of their double-dealing tactics is to separate physical culture from the Party's leadership and allow the bourgeois physical culture to spread unchecked.

Physical culture is an undertaking concerning the masses in their millions. To exercise the Party's leadership over physical culture, we must

do propaganda among the masses, organize the masses, educate the masses in Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, raise the consciousness of the masses in training themselves physically for the revolution and fully exploit the enthusiasm and initiative of the masses. We also must develop the Party's honorable tradition of hard struggle and self-reliance and criticize the fallacies of seeking regularization, laying undue emphasis on appearance and extravagance, alienating from the masses and fettering the masses as spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type.

Niup'ing ch'ü, Weining Yi, Hui and Miao Autonomous Hsien, Kweichow Province, is a mountain area situated more than 2,000 meters above sea-level. The conditions there are comparatively poor for carrying out sports activities. Because the Party's leadership has been strengthened and the masses have been fully mobilized, the mass sports activities are carried out very actively. Hence, so long as we work with our own hands, integrate the foreign and the indigenous methods, adopt means appropriate to human, time and geographical factors, adhere to the principle of carrying out physical education during spare time, on the voluntary basis, on a small scale and in different forms, and make physical culture serve production, it will be possible to carry out mass sports activities continuously and extensively.

To do a good job of physical training, we must arouse the wisdom of the masses to the full. We must relentlessly criticize the reactionary trash of "theory of genius" peddled by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, bravely go through practice and make creations, belittle the difficulties strategically but pay close attention to them tactically. In line with Chairman Mao's teaching and applying the dialectical-materialist theory of knowledge, the Chinese table tennis players worked with united efforts in the course of training, gradually came to understand the laws of unity of opposites between offense and defense and between speed and spinning of the ball in table tennis, and created a unique Chinese style in table tennis. Shown concern by the Party and helped by the collective, Ni Chih-ch'in, a Chinese high-jump athlete, diligently studied Mao Tse-tung's thought, correctly handled and resolved the various contradictions in training, found a method of training suitable to his particular conditions, kept training hard and subsequently scaled the peak of the high jump in the world.

The current situation is excellent at home and abroad. The deepening of revolution and the development of production require physical culture to meet with the current situation. We have the Party's staunch leadership, the extensive foundation of the masses, and the brilliant illumination of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line of physical culture. So long as we establish a noble ambition and a lofty will, fight amid hardship, strive for betterment, conscientiously sum up our experience, pay attention to learning from the strong points of foreign countries, let a hundred flowers blossom and weed through the old to bring forth the new, our country's undertaking of physical culture will surely develop rapidly and our technical level of sports will very quickly catch up with and surpass the world's advanced level and, full of vigor and vitality, the socialist new culture will certainly show more brilliant prospects.

"The line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place." In line with Chairman Mao's teaching, we must take the line education as a matter of prime importance and "read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism." We must firmly carry out Chairman Mao's important directive, "Practice Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire." We must penetratingly carry out the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, wipe out the pernicious influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of physical culture spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and raise our consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. We must conscientiously implement the line of unity and victory set forth by the 9th Party Congress, carry out the Party's policies, strengthen our regard for the Party, remain modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and rashness and, under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, advance bravely along the revolutionary line of "promoting physical culture and building up the people's health."

* * *

CHILD EDUCATION

No. 2 Kindergarten of Logistics Department of PLA Shenyang Command Conducts Education in Revolutionary Traditions

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 31, 1972)

(NCNA Shenyang, May 30, 1972) In the light of the characteristics of its pupils, the No. 2 kindergarten run by the Logistics Department under the PLA Shenyang Command adopts lively and vivid forms to educate the children in revolutionary traditions and to cultivate their habit of cherishing study and labor.

This kindergarten has been an advanced unit for many years. It often invites veteran fighters of the old Red Army and the old 8th Route Army to tell the children stories about the revolution and to explain to them the honorable revolutionary traditions promoted and nourished by Chairman Mao. Comparatively good results have been achieved in this concern.

To teach the children to practice economy, the kindergarten once invited Uncle Chang of the old Red Army specially to tell stories of how he and his comrades climbed snow-clad mountains, crossed the grassland and ate grass and tree roots for food during the Long March. It also invited Uncle Li who formerly participated in the production campaign at Nanniwan to tell stories of how the fighters of the 8th Route Army carried out a production campaign at Nanniwan. The children were deeply impressed. Under the leadership of their teachers, they opened up a small garden in the courtyard where they planted sunflowers and tomatoes, watered them and applied manure to them, cultivating the habit of cherishing labor.

The kindergarten also organized the children regularly to go to factories and villages to be educated by the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants. The children have visited rural people's communes, attended meetings held by community centers to criticize and struggle against the class enemies, and asked the worker uncles of the advanced units in learning from Tach'ing to tell about their advanced deeds of displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. Apart from these activities, the kindergarten also organized the children to visit the mausoleum of revolutionary martyrs so as to educate them in revolutionary heroism. After these visits and studies, the children graciously worked with their own hands to repair desks and chairs. They set up a "Little Red Soldiers' Economy Box" in which they put every nail and every fragment of iron they had picked up. The children and the teachers together composed a song: "The little red soldiers have the reddest hearts. They bear in mind Chairman Mao's sayings. They fight amid hardship and will not forget their origin but will carry forward the revolutionary fine traditions. Growing up, they will take over the shift in the revolution, continue the revolution and march forward forever."

* * *

Mao Tse-tung's Thought Nourishes New Seedlings

- A story of development of education for Uighur children in T'o-k'e-hsün hsien, Sinkiang

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 1, 1972)

The Gobi Desert on the western part of the Turfan Basin is densely studded with oases. This is where T'o-k'e-hsün hsien, Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region, is situated. Every day when the glowing morning sun shines on the vast land, the primary schools which lie in the midst of greenery in the oases begin to seethe. In bright-colored nationality dresses, the Uighur boys and girls and children in groups of three or five come happily to school, carrying their satchels on back and facing the morning sun.

"I love T'ien-an-men in Peking,
Where the sun rises.
The great leader Chairman Mao
Leads us to march forward.
....."

This clear singing tells of the warm love of the Uighur teenagers and children for the great leader Chairman Mao and the socialist motherland and expresses the happiness in which the youths and children of minority nationalities in the border regions of the motherland are living.

T'o-k'e-hsün hsien is an area where the Uighur people live in compact communities. Before the liberation, the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and laboring people were hard squeezed and bullied by the Kuomintang reactionaries and the landlords so that they could not afford to send their children to school. After the liberation, shown concern by the Party and Chairman Mao, the cause of education has developed quickly in areas of minority nationalities. The state appropriates a big sum of money as educational outlay every year and helps in building and running schools and obtaining teaching aid and other equipment. The percentage of school children among the minority nationality children in this hsien arises continuously. In the early post-liberation period, there were only six primary schools in the hsien accommodating only 1,000 children. Now there are in the whole hsien 41 primary schools, accommodating more than 9,600 children and basically there are primary schools or teaching spots in each production brigade, and children can be heard reading loudly even in the remotest mountain village. Nourished by Mao Tse-tung's thought, the Uighur teenagers and children in this hsien are growing up soundly like the new seedlings planted on the oases in the Gobi Desert.

Guided by Chairman Mao's directive, "Our educational policy must enable everyone who receives an education to develop morally, intellectually and physically and become a worker with both socialist consciousness and culture," the teachers of this hsien work carefully to bring up the revolutionary younger generation.

In order to quicken the development of the cause of education for children in areas of minority nationalities, T'o-k'e-hsün hsien has strengthened the work of training the teachers. On the one hand, the method of letting the old lead the new and holding a teachers' training class is adopted to raise the political and vocational levels of the teachers. On the other hand, some of the educated youths who have come to the countryside to receive re-education are selected and sent to study in a teachers' training school, so as to reinforce the ranks of teachers for the schools. Under the leadership of the Party organizations and the revolutionary committees of the schools and with a view to improving the quality of teaching, teachers of minority nationalities of various schools seriously prepare lessons and regularly invite representatives of poor and lower-middle peasants to the school and seek their opinions on improvement of pedagogical work.

The development of the cause of education for children in minority nationality areas in border regions is quickly changing the backwardness in culture and education history had left behind in this hsien. In the families of Uighur poor and lower-middle peasants who were illiterate in the past generations, there are now students of universities and middle and primary schools.

On the eve of the "June 1" International Children's Day, the schools in T'o-k'e-hsün hsien are a scene of joy. The Uighur teenagers and children are intensively rehearsing acts and numbers to be presented on Children's Day. The children, beating drums and playing at the native guitar, sing to their hearts' content:

"The Turfan Basin is separated by ten thousand rivers
and one thousand hills from Peking,
But our hearts are closely linked with Chairman Mao's
heart.
The sunshine of Mao Tse-tung's thought nourishes our
happy growth.
The Uighur teenagers and children wish Chairman Mao
a long, long life!"

* * *

CHILDREN

Chinese Children Show Socialist Spirit

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 2, 1972)

chinese children are growing up in a socialist society that educates them in the spirit of serving the people under the guidance of mao tsetung thought.

"i'm chairman mao's little red soldier"

yao chin-chiu, a fourth-year pupil in a primary school in wufushan commune, kiangsi province, discovered a small red package in the bushes outside the village one day. it contained 105 yuan (rmb). the boy immediately thought of chairman mao's teaching "utter devotion to others without any thought of self", and decided to wait for the owner to come back. long hours passed before a peasant hurried along looking worried.

the boy questioned the man to make sure that he was the owner and then returned the money. the peasant was overjoyed and offered the boy some money in appreciation. the boy refused with a smile, saying "if i want money, i wouldn't have waited so long for you to come". the owner then wanted to buy him some candy. but the boy would not take any reward.

on parting, the peasant asked for the boy's name and his father's. yao chin-chiu responded: "my father is a communist, and i'm a little red soldier of chairman mao's."

strong sense of solidarity

chao yung-tso is a third-grader of a senior middle school in tientsin. her legs are paralyzed from the after-effects of serious infantile paralysis. since her parents work elsewhere and nobody is at home but her seventy-year-old grandmother and her little sister, her class-mates offered help with a strong sense of unity and love. they would come every day without fail, rain or shine, to wheel her to school or carry her on their backs. in this way, she finished primary school in 1967.

she worried about not being able to attend middle school which is farther from her home. but her school-mates came to re-assure her. they told her that they had arranged among themselves to get her to school regularly. true to their word, they came to fetch her every morning and bring her home when school was over.

it was snowing heavily one day. not wanting to trouble her school-mates, she decided not to go to school. but they came as usual and said: "nothing can stop us from carrying you to school." out in the storm, they could hardly open their eyes. the snow lay deep on the road. since they could not pushed her wheel chair, they carried it to school.

her school-mates often study mao tsetung thought with her and tell revolutionary stories to encourage her to fight her affliction. receiving constant medical treatment,

she has learned to walk with crutches with the help of her school-mates.

saving child trapped in icy water

chang wan-chi, a third-grade student in a tientsin middle school, saw a child fall through a hole in the ice of the city moat as he was on his way to school one day last january. it was cold and the wind was howling. but he rushed to rescue the child, determined to follow chairman mao's teaching that one should "proceed in all cases from the interests of the people". he fell in also as soon as he stepped onto the thin ice. he struggled to grab the child as he remembered martyr lo sheng-chiao who died saving a korean child trapped in ice while he fought in korea to resist u.s. aggression. chang wan-chi failed several times in his efforts to lift the child onto the ice. he struggled on although his hands and arms were slashed by jagged pieces of ice. the driver of a passing horse cart came to help and threw him a rope, pulling the two children to safety. the teachers and pupils in the school were moved by the boy's determination and praised him as a good successor of the working class.

AFTER-SCHOOL ACTIVITIES

North China Industrial District Arranges After-School-Hour Children's Activities

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Jun. 2, 1972)

an industrial district in the north china city of tientsin has built up a network of teaching groups that guide children in their after-school-hour activities.

such groups have been set up at district, street and neighbourhood levels throughout the new industrial district of hotung, which has 85 middle and primary schools and a total enrolment of 130,000.

the teaching network helps the youngsters establish a proletarian world outlook, helps with their studies and encourages them to take part in labour. this service has won acclaim from parents and other people.

the network was set up by the district party committee in line with chairman mao's teaching on training successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. among the invited instructors were more than 14,000 retired workers in the district.

the groups organize the youngsters to take part in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. they invite veteran workers, poor peasants, former red army men and cadres to tell the young people the histories of their families, factories or villages. they take the

children to class struggle exhibitions and lead them in making social investigations. through these activities, the youngsters understand more about class struggle and the need of keeping revolutionary traditions.

all this has brought about a tremendous change in their thinking. one pupil happened to pick up a wrist watch someone dropped on the street and brought it to the police. a group of pupils of the hsintawangchuang school regularly help families of people's liberation army men clean their houses and do other household chores. it has become a habit among them to go out of their way to help others.

the instructors guide the youngsters in doing their homework and organize them to visit factories and people's communes, where the children make investigations, do calculations and survey farmland. when pupils learn percentages, instructors would take them to a factory and ask workers to explain how arithmetic is used in making products and drawing charts. this re-enforce what they have learned in class. the district has also set up libraries.

the instructors arrange for the youngsters to go to centres where they take part in story-telling, singing and dancing, see lantern-slides, learn embroidery and take to sports.

DEAF-MUTES

Deaf-Mutes in China Who Can Now Speak

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 2, 1972)

people passing by the peking no. 3 school for deaf-mutes are often struck by the happy singing of the pupils inside. "i love tienanmen gate in peking, the red sun rises above it, the great leader chairman mao is guiding us forward..." who would imagine that this is a school for deaf-mutes if it were not for the name-plate on the gate.

peking has four such schools with a total student body of 1,100, ranging in age from 7 to 17. as in regular primary schools, the students study politics, the chinese language, aritnmatic, the abacus, general knowledge, physical culture and revolutionary literature and art. they also spend part of their time at factories or on farms. their handicaps are now treated in school -- a practice different from the pre-cultural revolution period when they were only taught by the sign language and their ailment was not treated there.

a propaganda team made up of workers and people's liberation army men and an army medical team entered the school in october 1968, during the great proletarian cultural revolution. they helped transform the teaching methods and started to treat the deaf-mute pupils.

the medical team was composed of two army doctors and six nurses and health workers. though inexperienced in acupuncture, they learned from fraternal units, and needled their own bodies to see what acupunctural points would be most effective. they kept on even when their necks were swollen from too much needling.

some of the pupils were born mutes, others became deaf after high fever or brain injury. the medical team studied every case and mapped out a plan of treatment for each.

the doctors and teachers found that many pupils had lost their ability to speak because of deafness, and as they did not speak and thus failed to stimulate their hearing organs, they lost their remaining auditory power. this shows that hearing is the basis for speech, and speech in turn helps develop hearing. so, when the pupils recovered hearing to some extent after treatment, the school began to train them to speak. it first encouraged the pupils to fear no difficulty. the teachers guided them in tongue and breathing exercises. the pupils learned to utter a word, then a phrase, then a sentence. they would help each other in classrooms or on the playgrounds. they were also organized to go to factories or rural people's communes to have direct contact with society. by merging themselves with the workers and peasants in revolutionary mass criticism and in productive labour, they raised their political consciousness and developed their ability to express themselves and distinguish between sounds.

except for those pupils who were enrolled last march, more than 200 students of the school have recovered their hearing to varying degrees. among them, 30 can now hear but do not speak distinctly; 120 can speak simple sentences; 60 have markedly developed their hearing and speaking ability and can express their ideas in coherent sentences; 15 have been transferred to regular schools; 13 remain deaf and are still being treated with acupuncture and medicine.

a worker's son who became a deaf-mute at the age of five from a serious illness was admitted into the people's liberation army after his ability to hear and speak were restored. he worked hard in the army and learned necessary techniques within three months. he said: "chairman mao has given me the greatest happiness. i'll dedicate my life to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat."

MEDICINE

Peking Hospital Achieves Good Results in Treating Broncho-Pneumonia of Children by Combining Chinese Traditional and Western Medicine

(HCNA-English Peking, Jun. 1, 1972)

the pediatrics department of the peking friendship hospital has achieved good results in treating broncho-pneumonia of children by combining chinese traditional medicine and western medicine.

last year, it cured 96 per cent of these cases admitted to the hospital. this included around 100 cases of severe asthmatic pneumonia. the period of treatment was cut from a week to around four days.

the department began to treat mild pneumonia in 1961 by coupling medicinal herbs with infusion and cardiac stimulation, and gradually worked out two effective remedies. it now can treat severe cases by applying this combined therapy.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution they criticized and repudiated the negative approach toward the chinese medical heritage and the slavish comprador philosophy spread by liu shao-chi. they have become more eager to combine chinese traditional and western medicine.

broncho-pneumonia of children goes through several stages. at the beginning, the patient is pale and restless. the limbs are cold. then the heart rate increases, the liver is enlarged, venous pressure heightened and the face becomes dusky. finally, heart failure causes death. the combined therapy uses preventive measures to check the dangerous symptoms of heart failure at the onset, preventing the critical stage in which it is necessary to give the patient a cardiac stimulant as emergency treatment. thus they succeeded in saving more cases.

the doctors bring into full play the positive factors of the human organism in line with chairman mao's teaching "external causes are the condition of change and internal causes are the basis of change, ... external causes become operative through internal causes". as the ailment is caused by bacterial and virus infection during a period of low physical resistance, many patients have complications of rickets, malnutrition and digestive disorders. the doctors mainly use herbal medicine, the traditional method of massaging along the spinal column to increase the digestive function, acupuncture and injections into needling points to increase the patient's appetite, raise nutrition and the resistance of the body. they also use antibiotics to combat inflammation of the lungs. all this has brought good results.

the medical workers carefully observe the major symptoms of broncho-pneumonia of children in different stages and have gained a deeper understanding of the pathological changes. for instance, inflammation of the lungs used to be considered the major symptom so

antibiotics were mostly used, but to no avail. the sick child continued to have asthma. through careful analysis, the doctors found that the chief problem was the poor functioning of the cardio-vascular system and spasms of the bronchioli. seizing this principal contradiction, they used effective medicines.

IRRIGATION

Inner Mongolia Builds Irrigation Projects

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Jun. 2, 1972)

the inner mongolian autonomous region on the southern part of the mongolian plateau is ending the danger of drought, thanks to irrigation works added since liberation in 1949. the total acreage of irrigated farmland has increased fivefold, reaching 533,000 hectares.

under the dark rule of the kuomintang and feudal lords before liberation, inner mongolia had little irrigation facilities. the few water conservancy works were out of repair. with scanty rainfall, the region most part of which lies 1,000 metres above sea level was a vast dry area.

carrying out chairman mao's teaching "irrigation is the lifeblood of agriculture", the multi-national population, with state assistance, has built 87 reservoirs and sunk 77,000 wells, including 14,800 pump wells over the past 22 years. they also built modern large-scale irrigation projects and 100 pumping stations to lead in water from the yellow river, and dug 400 kilometres of trunk canals along the river. led by the party organizations at all levels, the people have launched mass campaigns to build water conservancy projects.

power stations with a total generating capacity of 91,000 kilowatts and 12,170 kilometres of transmission lines have been put up in the rural and pastoral areas, where there was no electricity in the old days. with the supply of electricity many pumping stations and wells irrigate farmland and pastures night and day.

the herdsmen have tried with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work to expand irrigation projects that turn dry grasslands into luxuriant grazing ground. on the water-deficient wulanhutuhsia grasslands of chenghsiangpai banner, the herdsmen dug a deep well last winter and spring that provides sufficient water for herdsmen and livestock breeding and irrigation.

the increase in water conservancy projects has made it possible to expand agriculture and animal husbandry throughout the region. despite a serious drought, inner mongolia showed good results both in agriculture and livestock breeding last year. wuchuan county, which had been hit by drought nine years out of ten, had its fifth good year in succession thanks to the irrigation works added. the county's total grain output last year was double that in 1966.

OUTSTANDING INDIVIDUALS

Two Tibetan Girls Praised for Protecting Collective Sheep in Blizzard

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Jun. 1, 1972)

two tibetan girls struggled three days and two nights in a raging blizzard to protect a flock of sheep in the hsiangyang people's commune in the tibet autonomous region.

the two girls, 13-year-old tsechu and 12-year-old dajchoma, were grazing more than 500 sheep on the plateau 5,000 metres above sea level one sunny winter morning last year. at noon, the temperature suddenly dropped and dark clouds gathered, sign of a blizzard. the girls hurried to drive the sheep back.

but they lost their way as the swirling snow enveloped the grassland. the sheep were exhausted by midnight. wolves howled. determined to save the sheep, the two girls kept good watch over the flock.

at dawn, they continued to press forward, helping and encouraging each other. however, they could not find any tent of their production team. tsechu asked her companion to keep close watch over the sheep while she climbed a hill top in knee-deep snow to try to determine where they were. but she failed and hurried back to dajchoma.

things were more difficult the second night. the girls were cold, hungry and exhausted, and tsechu was suffering from snow blindness. but she cheered up her comoanion, and they did their best to keep the sheep together.

on the third day dajchoma also suffered from snow blindness, and they had to guess where the sheep were moving by sound, and trudge along with them.

hearing that the two girls were missing, leading members of the district, the commune and the production team sent out three search parties. on the afternoon of the third day, they spotted some sheep roaming in a ravine ten kilometres away from the production team.

at that time tsechu and dajchoma were exhausted, their limbs swollen with frost-bite. however, they inched their way along in the snow in the wake of the sheep with astonishing will-power. the sound of horse bells in the distance made them shout with excitement: "listen, people are coming. the sheep are saved exclamation"

when the search party arrived, they picked up the two little girls and, with tears of joy, shouted at the top of their lungs: "long live chairman mao exclamation" the five hundred and more sheep returned home unscathed, and the people called the two girls "good children of chairman mao".

cadres from the ali administrative region and kaitse county came to visit the girls, and their heroism was commended throughout the region.

tsechu and dajchoma have now fully recovered.

TIBET

Tibetan Traitor Who Fled Abroad Crosses Over with Arms

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Jun. 1, 1972)

towa, a member of the traitorous tibetan band who fled abroad, returned to the embrace of the motherland by crossing over to china's frontier guards in tibet recently. he had with him a u.s.-made rifle, thirtyone rounds of ammunition, a horse and a radio set.

encouraged by the excellent situation in the revolution and construction of the great socialist motherland and moved by the policy of the chinese communist party, towa became more and more disgusted with the dalai traitorous clique's crimes of betraying the motherland and the people; and he yearned for the motherland and his family members. so he resolutely decided to extricate himself from the control of the dalai traitorous clique and crossed over.

upon his return, towa was welcomed by the local revolutionary committee, the leading organ of the army unit stationed in the locality and the masses.

in accordance with the communist party's policy, the local department concerned gave towa a money award for the rifle and ammunition he had brought back and let him keep as his personal belongings the horse, radio set and other valuables he had with him. in addition, towa was issued clothing and articles for daily use and appropriate arrangements were made to ensure his livelihood.

while in lhasa, towa visited factories, rural people's communes and monasteries. having seen the tremendous changes in new tibet of the socialist motherland, he said he would study hard, love the motherland ardently, follow chairman mao and the communist party in taking the socialist road and, together with the masses of the emancipated peasants and herdsmen, contribute his share to the socialist construction of the motherland.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
****

CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Afghan King Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Kabul, Jun. 1, 1972)

king mohammed zahir shah received chinese ambassador hsieh pang-chih and had a friendly talk with him on the evening of may 30.

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Staff Members of Chinese Embassy in Albania Hold Get-Together with Albanian Youngsters

(NCNA-English Tirana, Jun. 1, 1972)

staff members of the chinese embassy in albania held a get-together here yesterday afternoon with young pioneers of four albanian schools celebrating the international children's day.

those attending the gathering party were the "albanian-chinese friendship" young pioneer detachment of hasan vogli 8-year school, the "lei feng" young pioneer detachment of pemin duraku 8-year school, the "liu hu-lan" young pioneer detachment of migjeni primary school and young pioneers of the deaf and dumb school in tirana.

representatives of the albanian committee for cultural and friendly relations with foreign countries, members concerned of the executive committee of the tirana district people's council and teachers of the four schools were present.

han po, counsellor of the chinese embassy in albania, and naum bitri, educational inspector of the cultural and educational department of the executive committee of the tirana district people's council, spoke on the occasion.

the get-together was permeated with a pleasant atmosphere. young albanian friends performed art items and the chinese modern revolutionary ballet film "the white-haired girl" was shown.

on behalf of the chinese embassy, comrade han po presented gifts to the youngsters of the four schools present on the occasion.

Albanian Ballet Troupe Gives Premiere in Tsinan

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Jun. 2, 1972)

the ballet troupe of the opera theatre of albania gave its premiere of the ballet "daughter of the highlands" here this evening.

the heart stirring revolutionary performance drew repeated applause from more than 2,000 workers, peasants and soldiers. they warmly thanked the albanian comrades-in-arms for having brought to them the profound friendship of the albanian people.

attending the performance were chang chih-hsiu, su yi-jan, tsao pu-nan and mu lin, vice-chairmen of the shantung provincial revolutionary committee, and leading members of the chinese people's liberation army tsinan units, the provincial military command and the tsinan municipal revolutionary committee. during the interval they met with mantho bala, leader of the ballet troupe, and other albanian comrades-in-arms.

at the end of the performance, chang chih-hsiu, su yi-jan tsao pu-nan and other comrades went on stage and cordially shook hands with the artists and congratulated them on their success. the audience cheered: "enver--mao tsetung" and "mao tsetung--enver".

when the troupe arrived here in the company of comrade yang chi from nanking by special train yesterday, it was warmly welcomed by tsao pu-nan and more than 1,000 revolutionary people and literary and art workers. the provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet in the evening to welcome the albanian comrades-in-arms. su yi-jan and mantho bala spoke and toasted the constant consolidation and growth of the revolutionary friendship between the people of china and albania.

CHINA AND BURUNDI

New Chinese Ambassador Presents Credentials to Burundi President

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 2, 1972)

chen feng, new chinese ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the republic of burundi, presented his credentials to burundi president michel micombero on may 30, according to a bujumbura report.

president micombero had a cordial and friendly talk with the ambassador after receiving the credentials.

present on the occasion were burundi's minister plenipotentiary and roaming ambassador artemon simbananiye, chief of general staff of the armed forces

major rwuri joseph, general director of the ministry of foreign affairs and cooperation bwakira melchior, general director of the presidency gakiza athanase, and chief of protocol kamenge juvenal.

also present were counsellor of the chinese embassy tu yi and other diplomats of the chinese embassy.

CHINA AND CHILE

Chilean Government Economic Delegation Sees Chinese Modern Revolutionary Ballet

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 1, 1972)

the chilean government economic delegation with gonzalo martner as its leader and kurt dreckmann as its deputy leader this evening watched a performance of the modern revolutionary ballet "the red detachment of women" presented by the china dance drama troupe.

chilean ambassador to china armando uribe a. attended the performance.

accompanying the guests at the performance were fang yi, chinese minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and leading members of departments concerned fang hsiao, ma chia-chun, cheng fei and sun so-chang.

the delegation visited tsinghua university on may 30 and the peking general petro-chemical works yesterday, and was warmly received by the people there.

the delegation will leave peking tomorrow to tour nanking and other places.

CHINA AND DENMARK

Danish Ambassador to China Gives Constitution Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 1, 1972)

j. stenbaek hansen, ambassador of the kingdom of denmark to china, and madame hansen gave a reception in the embassy here this afternoon in celebration of the constitution day of denmark.

among the guests were chi peng-fei, chinese minister, and chiao kuan-hua, vice-minister, of foreign affairs; chen chien, vice-minister of foreign trade; and leading

members of departments concerned, including ting hsi-lin, ma jen-hui, chou jung-kuo, chang wen-chin, chen teh-ho, han hsu, wang tung and chu kai-yin.

hansen and chiao kuan-hua toasted the constant growth of friendship between the chinese and danish peoples.

also present were diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S DAY

Foreign and Chinese Children Celebrate June 1 at Peking Get-Together

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 1, 1972)

children of foreign experts in peking joined chinese children at a get-together in the theatre of friendship hotel here this afternoon to celebrate june 1, international children's day.

a programme of songs and dances was presented by children from asian, african, latin american, european and north american countries together with chinese children.

pupils of peking's yuying primary school and children from some african and latin american countries performed "deep friendship among children of the world", a dance accompanied with singing. the young performers of different skin colours and dressed in colourful clothes danced and sang with bouquets in their hands while the audience gave round after round of applause.

a group of cambodian children were warmly applauded when they performed "little artillerymen", a dance reflecting their country's armymen and civilians shooting down u.s. air piratical planes with anti-aircraft guns in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

other items performed at the party depicted the children's study, physical training and productive labour. at the end of the performance, the children sang together "the internationale". after that, the chinese colour animated cartoon "after school" and a number of colour documentaries were shown.

foreign experts and other foreign friends in peking and parents of chinese children attended the party.

CHINA AND ITALY

Italian Ambassador to China Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 2, 1972)

folco trabalza, ambassador of italy to china, and his wife gave a reception here this evening in celebration of the national day of the republic of italy.

among those attending the reception were kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, chiao kuan-hua, vice-minister of foreign affairs, pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, yang chieh, minister of communications, and leading members of chinese organizations ting hsi-lin, yao hsiao-cheng, liu shao-wen, chang wen-chin, chai cheng-wen, chen teh-ho, hu shu-tu and chu chuan-hsien.

ambassador trabalza and vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua toasted the constant growth of the friendship between the people of china and italy and the friendly relations between the two countries.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china also attended.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Kuo Mo-jo, Wang Kuo-chuan and Chang Hsiang-shan Meet Study Group of Activists of Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox)

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 2, 1972)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, wang kuo-chuan, vice-president of the association, and chang hsiang-shan, a leading member of an organization of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, today met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with yoneichi mukai, leader, takashi toyabe, deputy leader, and yoshiko kasuga, secretary-general, and all members, of the study group of activists of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox).

present were leading members of chinese departments including chang yu, li tieh-ying and tai chih-chao.

Friendship Delegation of Japanese Doctors and Acupuncturists Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 1, 1972)

a ten-member friendship delegation of japanese doctors and acupuncturists led by yoshio kondo, standing director of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) headquarters, and two accompanying correspondents, arrived here from kwangchow by air today for a visit to china at the invitation of the china-japan friendship association and the chinese medical association.

present at the airport to greet the delegation were leading members of organizations concerned and representatives of medical circles of the capital, including kao chin-o, chen kang, wang kang-chiu, hsu yin-hsiang, sun chin-cheng and chou kuan-han.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Mexican Friends Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 1, 1972)

general tarcicio marquez padella, magistrate of the supreme military tribunal of mexico, and his wife; professor yuri kuttler, president of the libero-american federation of endodontia, president of the organization committee of the world confederation of endodontia and director of the institute of endodontia of mexico, and members of the mexican teachers visiting group led by maria dolores de la pena, left here for home on may 30 and june 1 after a tour of china.

the mexican friends arrived here on may 26, after visiting factories, people's communes, hospitals and schools and scenic spots and places of historical interest in kwangchow, shanghai and nanking. during their stay in peking, general tarcicio marquez padella and his wife visited a peking unit of the chinese people's liberation army; professor yuri kuttler made an academic report to peking medical workers. the guests were warmly welcomed wherever they went.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

DPRK Ambassador to China Gives Cocktail Party and Film Reception to Mark 35th Anniversary of Victory of Pochonbo Battle

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 2, 1972)

hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea, gave a cocktail party and a film reception here this afternoon to mark the 35th anniversary of the victorious battle at pochonbo during the country's war of resistance against japanese aggression. the battle was fought under the leadership of comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people.

attending the cocktail party and the film reception were: chinese vice-foreign minister han nien-lung, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army wang hsin-ting, vice-minister of foreign trade li chiang, and leading members of chinese departments chang hsien-yueh, tien wei-hsin, chao yi-ping, shen chien, chang hsiang-shan, han tsung-cheng, shih yi-chih, huang tso-chen, yu pu-hsuen, sung chung, chang cheng-teh, chang tzu-liang, tsao ke-chiang, yueh chih-chien, kuo tung-chun and cheng yu-chu.

a full-length korean colour feature film was shown.

CHINA AND NORWAY

Norwegian Friends Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 1, 1972)

kjell thon, manager of the ket film import corporation of norway, and his assistant a. fredriksen wound up their visit to china and left here for home by train today.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Philippine Workers' and Peasants' Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 1, 1972)

a 15-member workers' and peasants' delegation from the philippines, led by felixberto olalia, arrived here by air today. it is on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

the philippine guests were greeted at the airport by leading members of the association and other organizations and representatives of peking workers and peasants, including kuo tung-chun, chi pao-shu, cheng jui-sheng, wang chi-yu, wang shao-hsien and li yu-tien.

the delegation visited kwangchow, changsha and shaoshan before coming to peking.

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

RSVN Ambassador to China Holds Press Conference

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 2, 1972)

nguyen van quang, ambassador to china of the republic of south viet nam, held a press conference in the embassy today on the occasion of the third anniversary of the founding of the provisional revolutionary government of the r.s.v.n. attending were chinese and foreign correspondents.

the ambassador said at the conference: the provisional revolutionary government of the r.s.v.n. is the legal and genuine government elected by the south viet nam congress of people's representatives. it truly embodies the will and aspirations of the 17 million people in south viet nam.

he said: since its founding, it has constantly developed the great and all-sided victories won by the south viet nam armed forces and people and is continuing to lead and mobilize our people to fight in close unity and proceed to achieve complete victory over the u.s. imperialist aggressors.

he said: under the firm and correct guidance of the south viet nam national front for liberation and the p.r.g. of the r.s.v.n., the south viet nam armed forces and people have carried forward their tradition of struggle against foreign aggression and, advancing in the flush of their victories, are actively and continuously

attacking the enemy on all battlefields, from the northern provinces of tri -- thien to the mekong river delta. they have scored increasingly tremendous successes on all fronts: military, political and diplomatic.

the ambassador described the brilliant victories gained on various battlefronts by the south viet nam armed forces and people in close coodination with the armed forces and people of laos and cambodia. he pointed out that these victories have dealt staggering blows to the "vietnamization" plan and the "nixon doctrine" of the u.s. imperialists.

speaking of the latest victories won by the south vietnamese people and armymen on various battlefields in the three strategic regions, the ambassador said: in little more than one month from march 30 to early may, almost half of the 13 puppet divisions were destroyed or seriously damaged; almost half of the enemy tanks and armoured vehicles and one-fourth of his heavy artillery were destroyed or captured. the s.v.n. armed forces and people have seized thousands of tons of weapons and ammunition, hundreds of tanks and armoured vehicles, a lot of artillery pieces and other means of war, and captured thousands of prisoners. the u.s. imperialists built large numbers of bunkers, used hundreds of tons of bombs and resorted to electronic techniques, but they could not save the puppet army.

ambassador nguyen van quang said: a new feature in the campaign is the serious demoralization of the main forces of the puppet army. many enemy regiments, armoured columns and tactical groupment units have surrendered, revolted or crossed over to the people. many of the militia and civil guard detachments advertised by the u.s. and puppets as solid infrastructure of their "pacification" policy, are disintegrating.

the ambassador strongly condemned the u.s. imperialists for flagrantly violating the airspace and territorial waters of the democratic republic of viet nam, using their naval and air forces to raid and assault the d.r.v.n., mining north viet nam sea ports, and stopping attending the paris conference on viet nam unilaterally and sine die.

he stressed: it is quite obvious that u.s. imperialism is suffering defeat. victory will certainly belong to us.

the only honourable way out for u.s. imperialism is to accept the seven-point proposal put forward by the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and the elaboration on the two key problems in the proposal, the ambassador said.

he continued: the u.s. imperialists must not think that the vietnamese people are weak exclamation for the sake of justice we have displayed all our good will to solve the viet nam problem and the solution we put forward is quite logical and fair and enjoys the approval of everyone. should nixon stick adamantly to the colonialist and aggressive stand and prolong the war, we, the 17 million people of south viet nam together with the 20 million compatriots in north viet nam, united as one man, will further strengthen our solidarity with the fraternal armed forces and people of laos and cambodia and fight to the end. the south viet nam armed forces and people, who are resolutely carrying out the sacred will of the respected and beloved

president ho chi minh and the april 15, 1972 appeal issued by the central committee of the n.f.l. and the p.r.g. of the r.s.v.n., will continue to engage in a firm fight till total victory, i.e. to liberate south viet nam, defend north viet nam and proceed to realize the peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

ambassador nguyen van quang concluded: we convey our sincere thanks to the chinese communist party, the chinese government and the 700 million chinese people, our close comrades-in-arms who have given and is giving us big, precious and efficient help.

present at the press conference were:

hsiao teh, deputy director of the information department, and liang feng, deputy director of the department of asian affairs, of the chinese foreign ministry; and

djawoto, secretary general of the afro-asian journalists' association.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Chinese Embassy in Sweden Gives Film Reception

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Jun. 1, 1972)

the chinese embassy in sweden gave a film reception here last night for swedish friends of various circles. at the reception was shown "shachiapang", a chinese colour film of modern revolutionary peking opera.

about 600 swedish friends including lennart lundberg, vice-chairman of the swedish-chinese friendship association, viewed the film. they warmly welcomed it.

CHINA AND US

Soong Ching Ling Fetes New York Times Associate Editor Harrison Salisbury and Wife

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 1, 1972)

soong ching ling, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china, this evening gave a dinner in honour of harrison salisbury, associate editor of new york times, and mrs. salisbury.

comrades liao cheng-chih and ching pu-chun were present.

other guests were canadian friendly personages paul t. k. lin and mrs. lin who are on a visit to china.

host and guests had a friendly conversation over the table.

American Scientists Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 1, 1972)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and president of the academy of sciences of china, and his wife yu li-chun, and chu ko-chen and wu yu-hsun, vice-presidents of the academy of sciences of china and vice-chairmen of the scientific and technical association of the people's republic of china, met with and feted at noon today dr. marvin l. goldberger, leader of the delegation of the federation of american scientists and president of the federation, and mrs. goldberger, and dr. jeremy j. stone and dr. jerome a. cohen, members of the delegation, and their wives.

present on the occasions were chou pei-yuan, vice-chairman of the scientific and technical association of the people's republic of china, chin li-sheng, deputy secretary-general of the academy of sciences of china, and leading members and scientists of organizations concerned ma chia-chun, shih ju-wei, pan chun, cheng chi-hung and chu yung-hang.

CHINA AND WESTERN EUROPE

Delegation of China Council for Promotion of International Trade Leaves Peking to Visit Austria, Netherlands and Belgium

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 2, 1972)

a delegation of the china council for the promotion of international trade left here by air today to pay friendly visits to austria, the netherlands and belgium on the invitations of organizations concerned of the three countries. delegation leader is wang wen-tin and deputy leader is chen mu.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by li hsi-fu, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade; and leading members of organizations concerned including sun so-chang, chao mao-chun, liang lien-ho and tung chao.

also present at the airport were j. w. semeijns de vries van doesburgh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the netherlands embassy in peking; dietrich bukowski, charge d'affaires ad interim of the austrian embassy in peking; baron patriek nothomb, counsellor of the belgian embassy in peking; and other officials of the three embassies.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Yugoslav Ambassador to China Gives Reception for Visiting Yugoslav Basketball Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 2, 1972)

yugoslav ambassador to china bogdan crescanin and his wife gave a reception in the embassy here today on the occasion of the visit to china of the yugoslav basketball delegation.

attending the reception were leading members of chinese organizations li ching-chuan, chou chih-tung, hsing jen-hsien, wang pen-tso and hsieh chi-mei, as well as chinese basketball coaches and players. the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Yugoslav and Chinese Basketball Teams Hold Last Matches in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 1, 1972)

the yugoslav men's and women's basketball teams had their last matches in china with the chinese basketball teams in the capital indoor stadium here this evening. they will soon conclude their visit to this country. the fine sportsmanship and excellent skill of the yugoslav and chinese players drew warm applause from the 18,000 spectators.

watching the friendly matches were cindric zeljko, head, and kasanin ratomir, leader, of the yugoslav basketball delegation, and yugoslav ambassador to china b. orescanin; and

leading members of chinese organizations concerned han nien-lung, yao hsiao-cheng, yu pu-hsueh, li ching-chuan, wang hsiao-yi, li ting-chuan, chou chih-tung, chiang wen-chai and hu hung-fan.

the thrill-packed matches left a deep impression on the spectators. in the keenly fought women's match, the fast-attacking chinese team built up a lead thanks to its effective outer-zone shooting in the face of the tight defence of the guest team. the yugoslav team however soon caught up with good coordination and positioning. the score was tied on 18 occasions. the host team had a narrow win of 81:80.

the yugoslav men's team displayed polished skill in this evening's match. it led all the way with fine coordination and fast-breaking attacks after controlling a good many rebounds. the host team produced a number of beautiful shots by combining long shooting with cut-in attacks while strengthening its defence. the match ended at 95:70 in favour of the yugoslav team.

after the friendly matches, cindric zeljko said: the yugoslav national men's and women's basketball teams have come to china bringing with them the friendly feelings of the yugoslav people for the chinese people. during our visit in various parts of china we are also impressed by the friendly feelings of the chinese people for us. this has played a positive role in promoting the friendship/ between the people of yugoslavia and china.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

June 14, 1972 No. 5154

****
* NATIONAL *
****

INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

Use Advanced Typical Examples in Carrying Out Line Education, Further Promote the Revolutionized Construction of Armed Forces Units

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 31, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Shenyang, May 30, 1972) Members of the Party committee of a certain unit of the PLA Shenyang Command, by regularly going deep into the basic level and using as examples advanced things which appeared in line education in the unit have obtained good results in carrying out a lively and varied education in ideology and political line on the commanders and fighters and pushed forward the revolutionized construction of the unit.

Since the 2nd plenum of the 9th Party Congress, in the carrying out of education in ideology and political line, a large number of advanced things have appeared in this unit. The Party committee of this unit, by seriously studying Chairman Mao's relevant teachings, realize that the advanced things in the units are fruits of victory from the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and the use of the advanced things as teaching material in line education could further raise the awareness of line struggle of the cadres and fighters. Therefore, of the ten members of the standing committee working in the unit, nine are regularly sent deep into the basic level, where they pay attention to the discovery of advanced things and typical examples which have appeared in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line so as to report on them in time to the Party committee for study, as well as to make use of these typical examples with close reference to the reality of the unit in unfolding line education activities.

At the beginning of this year, the unit began its urgent military training activities for the new year. How to better carry out military

training in accordance with Chairman Mao's thought and line on army building was an important problem for the unit at the moment. At that time,the Party committee discovered that the 3rd garrison company had solved this problem successfully and immediately sent Chia Yeh-fu, the deputy commander of the unit and a standing member of its Party committee, to this company to make investigation. He discovered that, in carrying out education in ideology and political line, the Party branch of the 3rd garrison company regularly organized the commanders and fighters to study Chairman Mao's thought and line on army building, criticized and repudiated the crime of the bourgeois military line pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and mentally drew a line of distinction between military training for the revolution and the purely military concept.

The fighters all said, "A revolutionary fighter not only must possess a red heart for the defense of the motherland, but he must also be an expert with the weapon in his hands and learn the skill to destroy the enemy." Because of that, when military training began this year, the cadres and fighters of the whole company, in high mettle, trained feverishly on the training grounds. After a period of arduous training, when the upper level sent people to hold a test, superior results were obtained by the whole company in ball firing.

Grasping this advanced thing, Chia Yeh-fu settled down in the company to investigate the whole process of training and made a report to the Party committee. The Party committee was of the opinion that the achievement made by the 3rd garrison company had been the result of placing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in command of military training, and decided to use this typical example to carry out an education in ideology and political line on the whole unit and give an impetus to military training. The Party committee of the unit specially convened an on-the-spot conference in the 3rd garrison company, lead the cadres of the various companies to study seriously the experience of the 3rd company. It enabled everybody to gain another education in line, and an upsurge in strictly carrying out military training well for the revolution very quickly took shape in the unit. Consequently, in four target practice contests held by the unity, superior results were obtained each time. By means of this incident, the members of the Party committee are able to understand more deeply that the teaching of Chairman Mao, "The line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place," is an absolute truth.

The Party committee of this unit pays great attention to applying the experience of typical examples in answering new questions encountered in the carrying out of line education by the unit, and continuing to raise the quality of line education. For some time this unit was developing line education activities centering on the study of the history of the struggle between the two lines in the Party, but because the method used by some of the company units was not good enough, the result was far from satisfactory. How could this problem be solved? The members of the Party committee went separately deep into the company units for investigation and study.

Wang T'ing-ch'üan, the unit commander and deputy secretary of the Party committee, visited the 3rd anti-aircraft company and discovered that this company unit by integrating the study of the history of the struggle between the two lines in the Party with the implementation of line of unity for victory of the Party's "9th Congress" had made better achievement in carrying out unity well among the leading members of the Party branch. By means of the study, the cadres and fighters of the whole company were full of vigor and united in battle, and a new climate appeared.

From the experience of the 3rd anti-aircraft company Wang T'ing-ch'üan obtained a great revelation. He realized that in order to study the history of the struggle between the two lines in the Party, he must maintain the principle of linking theory with reality, and use historical experience to guide actual fighting. Thereupon Wang T'ing-ch'üan proposed to the Party committee the holding of collective training classes for the hardcore elements of Party branches of companies under the unit to study this experience. With the impetus given by this advanced experience there was a great advance in the activities of this unit of studying the history of the struggle between the two lines in the Party.

In the process of going deep into reality and actively grasping advanced things, members of the Party committee of this unit have attached great importance to the grasping of new things while they are still in the state of germination, and by practicing together with the masses, have enabled these new things to be more perfect and to play a better guiding role in the education in line.

This unit is stationed at an outpost of the Yellow Sea. The "garrison company with the island as its home" of this unit is garrisoned on an uninhabited island. Under such a condition, how could Chairman Mao's thought of people's war be implemented or mass work be developed? Following the glorious tradition of our army, they sent a propaganda team to a small island nearby with 18 households as well as to another small island with only two households to conduct mass work, developed an "In agriculture learn from Tachai" mass movement together with the commune people on the island, and further strengthened the bonds between the armymen and the people.

Liu Yung-chieh, the political commissar and secretary of the Party committee, upon discovering the method of work of this company, was of the opinion that although the experience was still incomplete, it nevertheless provided a new experience in better implementing Chairman Mao's thought of people's war for units stationed on islands. The responsibility of the leadership comrade should be to cultivate it enthusiastically and keep on perfecting it. Liu Yung-chieh personally led a work team and sailed twice across the sea to this small island with only 18 households, and by practicing together with the comrades of the propaganda team, continued to sum up the experience.

After that, the Party committee used the experience of this "garrison company with the island as its home" in carrying out an in-depth education

in Chairman Mao's thought of people's war on the unit. Various units also seriously studied from the "garrison company with the island as its home," and regardless of how difficult the conditions and how pressing the work, they would still always regard carrying out mass work well as a practical action for implementing Chairman Mao's army construction line. A stirring sight of armymen and people uniting together in guarding the coastline has appeared in coastal defense outposts everywhere.

In the process of using the advanced things which appeared in the unit to carry out line education on the unit, the Party committee of this unit has paid special attention to setting the pace in learning from advanced typical examples. Once, the Party committee was studying how to hold field exercises for units stationed on islands. Some of the comrades suggested doing a few more turns around the island, while some suggested sending the units back to the mainland for field exercise. At that time, the Party branch of the 4th garrison company was organizing the company unit to do various forms of training in keeping with the demands of war within the defense sector, and carrying out training together with the militiamen, with outstanding results.

When the leading members of the Party committee discovered this advanced typical example, they on the one hand organized the Party committee members to study seriously Chairman Mao's teachings on military training and further deepen their understanding of the significance of this advanced typical example. At the same time, they led everybody to learn modestly from the 4th garrison company, and with the rich leadership experience of the Party committee, the ideological revolutionization of the Party committee was stimulated.

* * *

REGIMENTATION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

Actively Develop the Work of Education Outside the School for Young People

- Hotung ch'ü in Tientsin municipality adopts realistic measures to strengthen leadership

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 31, 1972)

(According to an NCNA dispatch from Tientsin, May 30, 1972) In order to strengthen education outside the school for young people and children, Hotung ch'ü in Tientsin municipality has set up a three-in-one combination network of school-society-home for education outside the school throughout the ch'ü. For the past two years and more, because of the giving of education outside the school, there has been a very great improvement in the thinking, study and labor of the broad masses of young people in the ch'ü, and this item of work is welcomed by the parents and the people.

Hotung ch'ü is a new industrial area in Tientsin municipality. There are some 85 primary and middle schools with more than 130,000 students in the whole area. In order to strengthen education outside the school for the young people and children, the CCP Hotung ch'ü committee has earnestly grasped this item of work. They have held special study classes for responsible Party committee comrades of departments concerned, studied the basic line of the Party throughout the historical period of socialism as well as Chairman Mao's teaching on the training of successors for the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, and with reference also to the reality of class struggle in society, discussed the importance of strengthening the work of education outside the school for young people, and adopted realistic measures for strengthening leadership over this work.

From top to bottom in the whole ch'ü, with the secretary in command, leadership groups in charge of education outside the school for young people at three levels of ch'ü, neighborhood and residential Party committees have been separately set up. The leadership groups in charge of education outside the school of the ch'ü and the neighborhood have set up an office for education outside the school with specially designated people responsible for organizing and promoting the work of education outside the school of the whole ch'ü. At the same time, this ch'ü has also established a tutorial force of 14,000 strong outside the school consisting mainly of retired old workers and neighborhood activists, forming a three-in-one combination network of school-society-home for education outside the school. Party organizations at various levels, proceeding from the education in line, have regularly held study classes for the tutors, helped these tutors outside the school with the study of politics, culture and current events, as well as periodically summing up and exchanging experience in tutoring work.

In the development of after-class education, the Party committees at various levels in the ch'ü have actively organized the young people to take part in the practice of the three great revolutionary struggles, invited

the old workers, old poor peasants, old Red Armymen and old cadres to talk about their family history, factory history and village history, organized the students to attend class education exhibitions, and to carry out social investigation as well as develop revolutionary great criticism and repudiation. By means of such activities, class education, line education and revolutionary tradition education are carried out on the broad masses of young people, and that has enabled a very great change to take place in their spiritual physiognomy. Advanced deeds of fervent love for Chairman Mao, for the Party and for socialism as well as diligent study, love of labor, honesty, and joy of helping people have continued to appear among the broad masses of young people.

Li Yü-hua, a primary school student of the No. 1 Primary School in Wangtzuchuang Street found a watch on the road and on his own initiative took it to the police station. A fourth grade study group of Hsintawangchuang Primary School for several years has maintained helping the armymen dependents with fetching water and sweeping the floor. These children vie with one another to do good deeds, and that has become a new social custom.

The broad masses of tutors outside the school of Hotung ch'ü, in coordination with the classroom teaching of the school, have also voluntarily developed various types of activities to help the young people with the study of scientific and cultural knowledge. Apart from supervising the young people to complete their work outside the classroom on time, they have also organized the students to go to the factories and communes to make production investigation, draw statistical charts, do practical surveying, and by means of such activities as giving recitations and performances, helped the student to enhance their comprehension of book knowledge and excited their activism of studying cultural lessons well for the revolution.

When students of North Fuhsingchuang Street Primary School began to learn percentages in mathematics, they found these abstract and difficult to understand. Later, the tutors outside the school organized the students and took them to factories and invited the workers to use percentages in explaining the change in the development of production. By using actual things and charts in making explanations, very good results were obtained.

In accordance with the particularity of the young people of this ch'ü, the tutors outside the school have also opened up centers for culture and art as well as physical culture activities outside the school, and developed such cultural, entertainment and sport activities as story-telling, dancing, lantern play, singing of revolutionary songs, weaving and embroidery and gymnastics to stimulate the all-round development of the broad masses of young people morally, intellectually and physically.

* * *

Yüehung Primary School in Chiaotso By Actively Grasping Education Outside the School Has Enabled the Young People and Children To Grow Up Healthily Nurtured by Mao Tse-tung's Thought

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 31, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Chengchow, May 30, 1972) While grasping education inside the school well, Yüehung Primary School in Chiaotso municipality, Honan, has at the same time in close coordination with the neighborhood and the home, actively developed the work of education outside the school with very good results.

Yüehung Primary School has a total of 20 classes and more than 1,000 pupils. In order to mobilize social forces to strengthen education for students outside the school, the school has sent 20 teachers to six residential areas, going deep into the neighborhood and calling on private homes, to carry out an extensive investigation on the lives of the students outside the school. By means of the investigation, they have discovered that because of the preoccupation of the parents with their work, there was nobody to look after the students outside the school, and some of them were corrupted and won over by evil elements.

The Party branch of the school, bearing in mind the facts of the class struggle, organized the teaching staff of the whole school to study Chairman Mao's great teaching of training successors for the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and vigorously criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line for education of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. All unanimously agreed that while carrying out education inside the school well they must at the same time actively grasp the education of students outside the school so as to enable the young people and children to grow up healthily, all the time being nurtured by the thought of Mao Tse-tung.

In the work of developing education outside the school, apart from promoting the activism of the teachers, Yüehung Primary School has also in close cooperation with the neighborhood cadres and the parents of the students, set up a leadership group for the revolution in education of the young people and children with participation by worker propaganda team members, leading members of the school, neighborhood cadres, and revolutionary parents, teachers and students, and held periodical study of the work of education both inside and outside the school.

In accordance with their residence and neighborhood the students are organized into four area groups for education outside the school and activities are developed under the leadership of the neighborhood Party branch. Also according to their grades and location of their residence, the students are organized into 150 Mao Tse-tung's thought study groups outside the school. Each group has a fixed tutor outside the school, with periodical participation and inspection by teachers of their activities outside the school.

The setting up of a tutorial force outside the school is an important link in carrying out education outside the school well. The school has engaged some retired workers, neighborhood cadres, demobilized servicemen and revolutionary parents whose class awareness is higher, whose ideological quality is better and who have an interest in the work of education for young people and children to act as tutors outside the school.

In the development of education outside the school, the tutors outside the school, in the light of the characteristics of the young people and children, have developed various types of useful activities such as the carrying out of political and cultural study, social investigation, visits, obligatory labor, reading of revolutionary books and magazines, cultural activities, physical tempering, etc. In that way not only are the demands from various quarters of the young people and children satisfied, but these activities are also beneficial to their all-round development morally, intellectually and physically.

Some of the students, because of the influence of "it is useless to study theory," were not serious enough in their study and were slack in discipline. In the light of this condition, the teachers of the school went deep into the streets and courtyards, called on the families and made house-to-house calls, and in cooperation with the tutors outside the school, invited demobilized servicemen to tell the students about the story of Lei Feng, and developed an activity of "learning from uncle Lei Feng" with very good results. At present, the moment the students leave their class, study groups outside the school are active from one end of the street to the other. Some are developing revolutionary great criticism and repudiation, and some are engaged in cultural and sports activities or doing various manner of good deeds, and the street is filled with a new and vigorous atmosphere.

* * *

INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT

Use the Line As a Guide To Establish Sound and Reasonable Regulations and Systems

by

Kung Hsiao-wen (宫效闻)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 31, 1972)

To reform unreasonable regulations and systems as well as establish sound and reasonable regulations and systems constitutes an important part of the content of the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation on the economic front as well as an important guarantee for the thorough implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. At present under the new situation of the improvement of industrial and agricultural production, we must use Chairman Mao's revolutionary line as our guide to conduct penetrating repudiation against the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of enterprise management pushed forward by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and seriously do a good job in work of this kind. This is a very significant matter in the thorough implementation of the "Anshan Steel Charter," in the penetrating development of the movement of increasing production and practicing economy and in the development of industrial and agricultural production with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

Essential Regulations and Systems Are Indispensable

If a socialist enterprise is to develop its production with greater, faster, better and more economical results, it must first rely upon the conducting of incessant education among the masses in ideology and the political line, rely upon the voluntary labor of the masses and rely upon the extremely great socialist initiative of the masses. But this is not to say that regulations and systems are unnecessary. We must have regulations and systems at all times. What we want to eliminate are capitalist and revisionist regulations and systems. We not only need socialist regulations and systems, we must also perfect them.

Modern socialist industry is a kind of large-scale socialized production to be undertaken in an organized way. If every department and every work goes its or his own way without reasonable regulations and systems which everybody observes, how can we achieve centralized command and concerted action? Engels said: "To eliminate authority in large-scale industries is tantamount to eliminating industry itself." By "authority" here, Engels means centralized command. Commonly observed rules and procedures are a guarnatee for the realization of centralized command. It is only with the binding force of such regulations and systems established on a voluntary basis that we can march in unison, coordinate our actions and produce greater, faster, better and more economical results. This is basically different from capitalist regulations and systems with which the bourgeoisie exercise dictatorship over the workers.

There are still classes and class struggle in a socialist society. The class enemy will employ various means to undermine socialist production. Bourgeois thinking will incessantly dominate our mind and bourgeois customs and forces still exist. In production there will still be non-proletarian thinkings and working styles such as anarchism and liberalism, etc., which will interfere with and undermine socialism. Establishment of reasonable regulations and systems can help to resist non-proletarian working styles and protect socialist discipline. In the management of socialist enterprises, we have to rely upon the voluntary labor of the workers as well as to have reasonable regulations and systems. These are the two contradicting sides of a single entity.

We oppose the "theory that systems are almighty." People who think in this way fail to see the socialist initiative of the masses and one-sidedly emphasize the role of regulations and systems, thinking that the more systems there are, the more advanced the standard of management. Wherever something goes wrong they add a system and wherever there is an accident they set up a regulation. They always try to use this or that regulation or system to solve technical problems encountered in production, thinking that everything will be all right as long as the workers follow the regulations and as long as they carry out inspection according to systems. This idea of not respecting the masses but emphasizing the effectiveness of systems is extremely wrong.

However, we also oppose the "theory that systems are useless." People who think in this way feel that we can produce just the same even without systems. Is it really so? Now how can an enterprise produce in an organized manner when there are no rules to follow or to regulate discipline, no procedures to govern operations, no standards with which to determine quality or consumption, no way to audit the accounts and no rules to check attendance? Would this not become total anarchy?

During the proletarian cultural revolution and under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the leadership and the masses of many factories conducted one-divided-into-two analyses on existing regulations and systems, eliminated the unreasonable parts of the regulations and systems but retained the reasonable parts and set up certain essential regulations and systems according to the new situation. In this way they mobilized the initiative of the masses and succeeded in managing production well. But there were also factories which failed to implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line well, could not effectively suppress an anarchist thought trend which appeared for a period of time, and failed to carry out even those regulations and systems which should have been carried out. As a result, they brought about unnecessary losses to production.

In one word, we must eliminate unreasonable and petty but multitudinous regulations and systems; uphold reasonable regulations and systems; as well as set up new regulations and systems according to the needs in the development of production. Anarchy in production is inconsistent with the interest and desire of the people.

Both the "theory that systems are almighty" and the "theory of systems are useless" make the mass line antagonistic against regulations and systems and undermine the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation on the economic front from the Right or the extreme "Left." The "theory that systems are useless" is a punishment of the "theory that systems are almighty." When we set up and perfect reasonable regulations and systems we must pay attention to preventing one tendency from covering up another. We must never use the "theory that systems are almighty" to repudiate the "theory of systems are useless."

Systems Must Be Beneficial to the Masses

What sort of regulations and systems do we need and what criterion do we use to judge the reasonableness of systems? Chairman Mao summed up the situation incisively: "Systems must be beneficial to the masses." This is to say, when we set up and perfect a system, we must first consider whether this system is favorable to the mobilization of the socialist initiative of the masses. As class struggle, production struggle and scientific experimentation develop, we must properly reform all existing regulations and systems not suited to new conditions and make new regulations and systems suited to new conditions and favorable to the enhancement of the initiative of the masses.

Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policy, which embody the most fundamental and most long-lasting interest of the greatest number of people, are the most powerful guarantee for the mobilization of the initiative of the masses, for the strengthening of unity and cooperation and for the promotion of the development of socialist production. Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies are also a lighthouse pointing to us the way toward the reform of unreasonable regulations and systems and the establishment and perfection of reasonable regulations and systems.

Marxism-Leninism teaches us that regulations and systems, which are a part of the superstructure, serve to consolidate and develop the economy of a specific society as well as serve a specific political line. An absolute majority of our regulations and systems correctly reflect the current production relations, including the relation between the state and the enterprise, the relation among enterprises, the relation of the state in relation to the enterprise and the individual, and the relation between the people of the management of enterprises and the people working on production. Regulations and systems carry a class nature. We must resolutely abolish the feudal and capitalist factors in them and thoroughly eliminate the influences of these factors. Even socialist regulations and systems must be made to follow the development of the three great revolutionary movements and be reformed properly.

Some regulations and systems fall under the scope of science and technology, which embody the relation between man and matter and the relation among matters, such as technical operating procedures and systems governing the maintenance and repair of equipment, etc. Such procedures are generally formulated through the summing up of the practice of production

struggle by the working class. Naturally these procedures should also be improved incessantly as man's understanding of science and technology develops. However, changes must not be made at random before a new conclusion is reached in scientific experimentation. Such procedures themselves can serve the bourgeoisie but can also serve the proletariat. But since procedures are carried out by man and, moreover, although some procedures prescribe the relation between man and matter or the relation between matter and matter, what they actually reflect is the relation between man and man. The system of quality inspection is one example of this kind. Hence the study and utilization of such procedures have a specific class background. For instance, sometimes procedures become petty and multitudinous restrictions on the workers because we lack the mass viewpoint. Naturally such things should be reformed.

In the capitalist society, workers are slaves of machines. The bourgeoisie claim that their set of regulations and systems for enterprise management is "scientific" and "civilized." In other words, it means they are only trying to use modern scientific and technological achievements of the bourgeoisie to exploit the surplus value of the labor of the workers to the maximum extent and to force the workers to produce more profit for the capitalists. Consequently, the more "scientific" the system of management of capitalist enterprises becomes, the more cruelly the working class is exploited. We must never transplant the capitalist set of system of enterprise management to socialist enterprises without criticism like modern revisionist countries do.

Regulations and systems in our socialist society rely upon the working class wholeheartedly and are for the purpose of effectively organizing the workers to produce for the interest of the working class and the whole people. These regulations and systems must reflect the requirements of the foundation of the socialist economy as well as serve the consolidation and development of the foundation of the socialist economy and the practice of production of the masses. Socialist regulations and systems must follow the orientation of serving the proletarian revolutionary line.

However, renegade, traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i used petty and multitudinous rules to "control, check and suppress" the workers in order to push forward his counter-revolutionary revisionist line of "experts running the factories," "profit in command," etc. Our regulations and systems must be favorable to the enhancement of the spirit of initiative of the broad masses of people instead of restricting it; they must be favorable to the development of production with greater, faster, better and more economical results instead of smaller, slower, worse and less economical results; they must be favorable to socialist cooperation and unity instead of promoting departmentalism and unfavorable to unity.

From the Masses to the Masses

Whom do we rely upon to formulate our regulations and systems? There has always been a struggle between the two lines and between the two world outlooks with regard to this question. One of the ways of thinking

relies upon a small number of bourgeois experts and transplants the capitalist set of regulations and systems to socialist enterprises so as to exercise dictatorship of the bourgeoisie on the masses of workers. Another way of thinking proceeds from the reality of the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, production struggle and scientific experimentation, urges the masses to sum up their experience, embodies such experience in regulations and systems and makes it a common asset of the broad masses of people. Then these regulations and systems are incessantly revised, reinforced and elevated in the course of practice so that they can remain suited to the needs of the three great revolutionary movements continuously. This is the mass-line method of work of "from the masses to the masses" which is always favored by our Party.

We are materialists of the theory of reflection who think that man's correct ideas can come only from practice and that reasonable regulations and systems can only come from the practice of the three great revolutionary movements. In fact, many of the reasonable parts of existing regulations and systems are summarizations of production experiences of the workers in the form of regulations and systems. The basic nature and mission of socialist enterprises are the same, but their working foundation and standard of production technology are different. Consequently when we set up reasonable regulations and systems, we must proceed from the actual conditions of the unit concerned. Regulations and systems relatively reasonable for one factory may often become unreasonable or even unworkable when they are applied to another factory. Therefore, when we learn from the regulations and systems of another factory, we must do so with reference to the practice of our own factory and must never copy and transplant in total.

The process of formulating regulations and systems by relying upon the masses is at the same time a process of helping the masses of workers to elevate their standard of technical operation and to sum up their advanced experience as well as a process of elevating the consciousness and sense of responsibility of the masses of workers in socialist construction. For instance, past operational procedures for fine yarn spinning workers required them to stand still while making checking rounds. They were also required to look forward, look upward, look downward....., in fact there were a total of 24 items which were concerned with how the eyeballs should move. Whoever failed to do accordingly was considered to have violated the operational procedures.

A female worker of a certain textile mill who had always been doing well in output and quality had many points taken away from her simply because she failed to assume a proper posture while "looking." However, during this movement of struggle-criticism-transformation, the broad masses of fine yarn spinning workers summed up a set of advanced experience in operation from practical experience and embodied it into the new operational system. This new operational system systematically summed up and elevated the practical experience of old workers, played a great role in elevating the technical standards of the young workers, produced immediate practical results in production, and stabilized and raised both the output and the quality.

Some of our regulations and systems may be reasonable, but they are sometimes not very well implemented. If we look into the cause, we find that this is because we failed to rely upon the masses fully and failed to sum up the advanced experience of the masses when we formulated them. As a result, the masses feel that this is someone else's idea and therefore it cannot become a conscious need of the masses.

We Must Rely Upon Persuasion and Education To Implement Our Systems

What do we rely upon to implement reasonable regulations and systems? Can we rely solely upon administrative orders? Naturally not. In socialist enterprises we can only use democratic methods to conduct education and persuasion work to elevate the proletarian organizational discipline, whereby raising the consciousness of the masses in observing the regulations and systems.

As long as our regulations and systems sum up the practical experience of the masses and are formulated by relying upon the masses, the masses are bound to observe them voluntarily. However, as a result of the invasion of bourgeois thinking, certain tendencies which want only democracy without concentration and liberty without discipline are bound to be reflected in some of the people. Meanwhile, to translate the advanced operational experience of the masses into action by the broad masses of workers, we must go through the process of improving the skill of operation. Consequently, we must conduct arduous and meticulous work before we can implement such regulations and systems which contain advanced experiences.

In the past, under the influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, some units relied upon administrative orders and material incentive to push the regulations and systems forward. As a result, industrial production became listless and the management was placed in a position sharply antagonistic to the masses. At that time, to perfect a set of operational rules, some of the units put into effect a system of reward and punishment on the one hand and had management personnel to time the speed of the workers' operation with a stop-watch on the other. Such regulations and systems, even if they were reasonable, can never become conscious needs of the masses because they lacked a mass foundation. On the contrary, such regulations and systems can even destroy unity between the workers and cadres.

Now, since we rely upon the masses to reform unreasonable regulations and systems, the masses react differently. They consider observance of operational rules as necessary for grasping revolution and promoting production, therefore they voluntarily observe them, mutually supervise one another and markedly improve the standard of production and management. This experience tells us that the only way to make regulations and systems a thing that belongs to the masses is to use the method of having the masses educate themselves. Even when only a small number of workers fails

to observe the regulations and systems strictly, we must still conduct ideological work and refrain from solely using systems to suppress people. In the meantime, we must also take certain disciplinary action against certain individuals who fail to correct themselves after repeated warnings. But even this is for the sake of enabling them to learn from their lessons seriously so as to educate themselves and other workers whereby they would not make the same mistakes again. Naturally we must resort to repressive measures against the class enemy who engages in sabotage and disturbance. But this is another kind of contradiction of a different nature.

At present many factories are mobilizing the masses to take part in management as they reform their unreasonable regulations and systems. This is not only favorable to the implementation of regulations and systems but also makes it convenient to check and see if the regulations and systems are truly reasonable. In the meantime, we can also rely upon the masses to struggle against all violations of regulations and systems.

"Appraisal is impossible without comparison. To develop we must have appraisal and struggle first." Reform of unreasonable regulations and systems means the use of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought as our weapon and Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line as our guide to develop penetrating revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation against the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of enterprise management. We must repudiate the revisionist line penetratingly and eliminate unreasonable regulations and systems thoroughly before we can distinguish clearly between the two lines and between the two kinds of regulations and systems, correctly understand and handle the relation of strengthening enterprise management and perfection of regulations and systems with regard to the conducting of mass movements in a big way, and establish and perfect reasonable regulations and systems.

Many units have reformed their unreasonable regulations and systems through the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation during the cultural revolution; but we should realize that some of the enterprises still have not eliminated some of their unreasonable regulations and systems. Even some of the units which have conducted their movement of struggle-criticism-transformation relatively well may still have new problems as the struggle goes deeper. This requires us to persist in our principle of combining revolutionary spirit and strict scientific attitude and to eliminate the old and establish the new incessantly so as to enable socialist enterprises to advance forward incessantly along the broad way of revolutionization.

* * *

SCHOOL CHILDREN

Northeast China Pupils Grow Up in Happy Surroundings

(NCNA-English Harbin, Jun. 4, 1972)

chairman mao's proletarian line on education is bringing happiness to the pupils of a primary school in a remote town in northeast china.

the wangkueicheng people's commune's no. 1 primary school in heilungkiang province was founded after liberation. it now has a student body of 1,200. there is a spacious playground surrounded by willow trees. the pupils play on swings, dance and sing revolutionary songs.

there is a children's organization "little red soldiers" under the leadership of the communist party. the organization guides its work with chairman mao's teaching "study well and make progress every day". it conducts political activities among the pupils and helps the teachers; after school hours it organizes the students to review their lessons and read newspapers, listen to the radio and recount revolutionary stories. hsieh ching-wen used to be a mischievous boy. little red soldiers committee member wang chien-cheng made friends with him. they reviewed lessons and played together after class. hsieh ching-wen began to act better and became a little red soldier half a year later.

the school sees to it that the pupils develop morally, intellectually and physically.

after a teacher taught percentages in a fourth grade arithmetic class, he asked the pupils to give examples. several minutes later, a pupil went to the blackboard and formulated a problem to calculate the percentage of each of the 12 components of ink per kilogram. the teacher encourages the initiative of the students in class and trains them to think problems through themselves. they discussed the problem and did the calculations together. the class was lively.

the school makes stationery in its own workshop. the pupils of the fifth and sixth grades work there three hours a week. work is an indispensable part of the education for the youngsters. the children used to think that making ink was very easy. they used to waste it. after making it they realized that it was not easy to produce. it was made up of a dozen ingredients and went through a series of work processes. the children increase their knowledge and cultivate the habit of labour by this work which helps train socialist-minded workers with culture.

the children study chairman mao's works and from childhood make up their mind to study for the revolution so that they will be able to serve the people well when they grow up. on the walls of the corridor are a blackboard bulletin and a wall paper organized by little red soldiers on which are posted stories of good things the pupils have done. three of them, for example, often go to families of revolutionary martyrs and armymen and help them sweep the floor and wash windows. people praise them as good children of chairman mao's.

Primary School Pupil Writes of Father's Childhood and Hers

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jun. 4, 1972)

on the occasion of international children's day, june 1, a fifth-grade primary school pupil of li nationality on south china's hainan island wrote about her happy childhood and the sad one of her father. excerpts of huang kuei-mei's article follow:

how happy i am on international children's day exclamation it makes me think of my childhood and my father's under different social systems.

when i first went to school, my father said to me: "listen, kuei-mei, don't forget we came of a poor peasant family and we poor people of li nationality since ancient times never had the chance to go to school. when i was only eight, i started tending cattle for a landlord. i never had schooling and was looked down on. now you are able to go to school at eight. it's all due to chairman mao."

at that time i didn't really understand what my father was talking about. when i was in the third grade, our teacher asked us to write on something that had been good education for us. i remembered then what my father had said. so i went to him and he told me in detail about our family's life in the old days.

our family of eight farmed a plot of rented land before liberation. during the japanese imperialist occupation, our village was burned down and my grandfather was killed. my grandma and the rest of the family went begging. an aunt and an uncle died of disease and hunger by the wayside. my father became a cowherd when he was eight years old. he had to eat wild vegetables and live in a stable. he couldn't stand it and when he was 13 he ran away. later, the japanese invaders pressganged him and forced him to work as a coolie.

our village was liberated in 1950 and chairman mao brought us a happy life. our family has surplus grain and bank savings every year. my two sisters and i are all in school.

daddy explained to me why he and i had a different life when we were both eight years old. so i wrote about it in a composition and often remind myself of our past.

my father had such a miserable childhood. i am determined to study hard and make progress and serve the people. uncle huang, a "barefoot doctor" of our production brigade, needed help one time in collecting medicinal herbs. i offered to go with him. it was just after a rain. i fell on the slippery mountain path, tearing my clothes and bruising my hand. uncle huang said may be i should go home. but i wanted to be a good girl and become strong when faced with difficulties. i kept on going and we crossed hanging cliffs. i paid attention to what uncle huang said and did so that i could learn to identify the herbs we gathered and what they were used for. we went over two mountains and collected 16 herbs by evening.

i often remind myself that daddy became a coolie at the age of 13. now i am 13, but i am in school and live happily under the leadership of chairman mao. the contrast between his childhood and mine is a good lesson for me. i will always try to think of the past suffering of our class and our national humiliation in those days. i love our socialist motherland and our collective.

one day last year, our brigade was sunning good seed on the threshing ground. our family was also sunning grain that had just been distributed to us. at noon dark clouds gathered and we could see a storm was brewing. should i help bring in the public grain first or my family's? i thought of uncle lei feng, the army hero, who had the communist spirit of devotion to public interest. i rushed to the threshing ground. as there were not enough things to carry the grain in i took off my jacket and fixed it up as a sort of bag to help save the seed.

in the past few years i have studied to serve the revolution and try to help the poor and lower-middle peasants. i have been cited as a good pupil four years in a row. i am resolved to act on chairman mao's teaching "study well and make progress every day" and be a good pupil. i want to live up to chairman mao's expectations.

KINDERGARTEN

South China City Kindergarten

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jun. 4, 1972)

workers, school teachers, doctors and other working people of the tungshan district of kwangchow go to their jobs with an easy mind, knowing that their toddlers are given loving care by the tungfanghung kindergarten.

its staff of 35 nurses and teachers looks after 200 children, from three to six years old who board there on weekdays. the 6,000-square-metre kindergarten has spacious classrooms, bedrooms, playgrounds, a clinic and recreation rooms. the children get regular medical check-ups. at this time of year, they play amid trees and flowering bushes, dancing with paper flowers and singing. under the supervision of the staff, they play on slides, wooden rocking horses, swings and teeter boards. the older children try their hand at table tennis, miniature basketball and other games.

at night, they are tucked up by trained nursery workers.

apart from recreation activities and physical exercises, the children are taught to draw and talk about pictures and the older ones learn to read. the teaching method is to develop their initiative. the teachers often tell them stories about revolutionary heroes and impart rudimentary information about industry, agriculture and other kinds of work.

the guiding principle is chairman mao's instruction that "our educational policy must enable everyone who receives an education to develop morally, intellectually and physically and become a worker with both socialist consciousness and culture." in this way successors to the cause of the proletarian revolution are taught from an early age.

the children enjoy the class in talking about pictures. the teacher presents a series of simple coloured pictures and asks the children to describe what each means. in this way they learn the socialist morality of the people loving, helping and caring for each other, of a love of labour, of returning lost property and taking care of public property and cherishing the collective. many pictures have quotations from chairman mao, such as "study well and make progress every day". this method helps the children learn to express their ideas on daily life in socialist china. the impact is direct and practical. a four-year-old child one time found one penny on her way home on saturday afternoon. she insisted that her father take her to the policemen and turn the money in and she was very happy when they did.

the kindergarten also organizes the children to visit factories and communes. this puts them in an immediate relation to the labouring people and the process of production. the older ones offer to help sweep courtyards or water flowers.

none of these things were possible in pre-liberation china. working people had no political rights and worried where the next day's food would come from. their children were often hungry and dressed in tattered clothes. some became refugees of war and famine. even tiny tots could be seen begging on the roadside.

liberation, under the guidance of chairman mao and the communist party, has given china's children dignity and a secure and happy life.

BUILDING WORKERS

Veteran Building Workers in Tientsin

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Jun. 3, 1972)

veteran workers of the tientsin no. 2 building company are a backbone factor in revolution and production.

one third of the company's workers have worked more than 15 years. under the leadership of the company party committee, they have conscientiously studied marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and raised their consciousness in implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line.

the party branch of one work team last october set the target of completing the annual plan 45 days ahead of schedule after it had topped its monthly plans nine months running. the team was given an urgent task at the same time. some people argued for concentrating on one task

the tiger again made a rush at chalo. he sidestepped and slashed at the tiger's head. but the sabre flew off the haft and only grazed the tiger. chalo broke off a sapling to use as his weapon.

the wounded tiger was enraged with pain. it leapt at him the third time. chalo did not dodge but mustered all his strength to club the tiger on the head. with a mighty blow, he crushed its skull and it fell to the ground, dead.

the party committees of the autonomous county and of its militia department gave him a citation commending his heroism in risking his life to kill tigers that threatened the people. they also urged the multi-national peasants and militiamen to learn from his heroism.

SPORTS

Chinese Football Township--Meihsien Hsien in Kwangtung

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jun. 3, 1972)

football is new very popular in meihsien county of south china's kwangtung province thanks to the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line on physical culture.

football training and matches are held often after work or school and on holidays. the county people's stadium is the football centre for workers, peasants, soldiers and students. football enthusiasts never miss a chance in their spare time to practise on this turf football pitch. matches usually draw big crowds even in the villages.

some football was played in meihsien as early as 1909. that is why people call it a "football township".

but mass participation in football was not encouraged before liberation. the game was a pastime for the landlords and despotic gentry. the county then had only six football pitches and a dozen football teams.

mass football has been going full steam ahead under the leadership of the chinese communist party and chairman mao since 1949. the county now has 247 football pitches and 2,652 football teams. most of the grades in the middle and primary schools have teams. football has more enthusiasts in a single people's commune than it did in the whole county before liberation.

the football enthusiasts are guided by chairman mao's great instruction "promote physical culture and build up the people's health". during the great proletarian cultural revolution they criticized "championitis" and "technique first", which are part and parcel of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in physical culture pushed by liu shao-chi

and other political swindlers. people take to football with the country's socialist revolution and construction in mind.

football playing has helped youngsters develop good sportsmanship, courage and a team spirit of unity and mutual assistance. their health and skill have improved. many become tournament players, referees and coaches.

veteran footballer chang chien is a trainer at the county sparetime football school. he is often seen shaping up a group of youngsters in the people's stadium. the school has six classes with 180 students from middle and primary schools. the school also sponsors training courses in various localities. since its establishment in 1956, the school has trained more than 1,600 junior footballers and 5,000 trainers, referees and skilled players for grass-roots units. it has helped organize and encourage the sport in the county.

among the young trainers from the school is chu kuo-yu who is teaching in the tungfeng primary school. thanks to the attention of the party organization and his effort, every class over the second year has a football team. the school has a student body of 600. these lively, determined youngsters constantly raise their skill through practice, and have won inter-school football titles on several occasions since last year. huang hui-liang, who has just turned 11, is captain of the school team. every morning he and a group of school-mates go for a cross-country run; in the extra-curricular periods he leads practice sessions. the boy does well in his studies as well as being good at football.

football is very popular in the jenho production brigade which is an advanced unit in learning from tachai, a model of socialist agriculture. the party branch secretary led the brigade members in building a standard football pitch in their spare time. the local militia members are the backbone of the football enthusiasts. the brigade now has a 24-member football team, and each of its production teams has its own team. the players are at the same time active in production. a sudden flood submerged the brigade's rice fields in the autumn of 1970. the football enthusiasts and militiamen rushed to the scene, and after working round the clock three days they saved 65 tons of rice. as soon as the flood subsided, they went on to repair the dykes. their work was praised by the commune members.

football enthusiasts in the county's factories and mines also prove themselves outstanding in production. take chen shou-yuan, captain of the amateur football team of the cigarette factory. thirtyfive-year-old chen shou-yuan started playing two decades ago. he plays equally well as goalkeeper or as centre-forward. back in the factory workshop, he excels in ensuring safe production and making technical innovations. not long ago, he and some other workers tried out three technical innovations that raised efficiency and quality.

SILKWORM BREEDING

East China's Silkworm-Breeding Area Makes Progress

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Jun. 4, 1972)

china's well-known silkworm-breeding region of the hangchow-chiahsing-huchou plain has rejuvenated 8,666 hectares of mulberry plantations, planted 45 million mulberry trees and sown 4 tons of muberry seed since last winter.

the plain is located on the southern part of the yangtze delta. its temperature, soil and precipitation are suitable for both grain production and silkworm breeding. silkworm breeding has a history of over 1,000 years in the region.

before liberation, under heavy exploitation by kuomintang reactionaries, landlords, imperialists and bureaucrat-comprador capitalists, many of the local peasants were unable to maintain silkworm breeding. cocoon output fell to 6,500 tons in 1949.

after liberation, the communist party and the people's government helped the peasants restore the ruined mulberry plantations. silkworm breeding has developed at accelerated pace since the great proletarian cultural revolution. communes and production brigades have special teams made up of experienced peasants, cadres and technicians to conduct scientific experiments on the subject.

local revolutionary committees have made overall plans so that farmland, labour power, fertilizer, materials and funds are properly arranged to benefit both grain production and silkworm breeding in accordance with chairman mao's principle "taken grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development."

in the movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture, local cadres and commune members have put emphasis on building up mulberry plantations. new ones were added by opening up wasteland on river banks. output of mulberry leaves have raised greatly.

the region have two crops of silk cocoons a year. but the peasants used to pay attention only to the spring crop. to make use of the autumn mulberry leaves, they have in recent years changed this habit. last year's autumn cocoon output was 10,000 tons, double that of 1965. scientific methods of silkworm breeding and new strains of silkworms have been popularized to help increase cocoon output.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
****

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Friendly Visit to Austria--Feature Story by Chinese Journalists' Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 3, 1972)

austria was the final destination of our friendly visit to six european countries from the gulf of finland to the danube. members of the chinese journalists' delegation were doubly happy on their arrival in vienna from zurich on february 15, not only because they happened to be the first chinese delegation to convey greetings to the austrian people following the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, but also because the day of their arrival happened to be the chinese spring festival, which is traditionally the most auspicious day to offer greetings.

the chinese people have consistently respected the neutral policy of austria and have supported the austrian people's just struggle to safeguard national independence and national rights. beginning in 1956, many cultural delegations of austria have gone on friendly visits to china; and in 1964 commercial representatives offices were established in china and austria under an agreement on the promotion of sino-austrian economic relations signed by the china council for the promotion of international trade and the austrian federal chamber of commerce. the establishment of diplomatic relations on may 28 last year opened a new chapter in the development of sino-austrian relations.

the new development of friendly relations was stressed by austrian chancellor bruno kreisky when he received the delegation. "warm welcome to you," said the chancellor gladly. "our two countries have established diplomatic relations, and our relations have been amicable. i am fully confident of the future development of our mutual relations." foreign minister rudolf kirchschlaeger told us, "the establishment of diplomatic relations last year has created a prerequisite for the development of cordial and constructive relations between our two countries. we are now beginning a new stage in these relations and i see good prospects for further developments." he added, "though our social systems are different, we respect each other, neither willing to change the social system of the other. austria highly evaluates china's respect for her neutrality status, as stated in the communique. this is of great significance to us."

we stayed in austria for a week and were most hospitably received by the austrian government. we were shown round the country, from the capital vienna to the ancient city of salzburg, from industrial upper austria to the most picturesque regions on the alps. we came into contact with austrian friends of various circles and made many new friends.

in vienna, the friends in the federal chamber of commerce recalled in glowing terms the friendly contacts between the

two countries. trade transactions began in the 1950's and the volume of trade increased steadily with the signing of the 1964 agreement on the promotion of economic relations. now that diplomatic relations had been established, mutual contacts and exchanges would develop still further, they predicted.

we made a trip to linz, capital of upper austria. taking a panoramic view of the city from a towering building, we saw distant forests of chimneys and smokestacks all around, with factory premises sprawling everywhere. linz and its surrounding cities form a key industrial base of austria. upper austria turns out 25 percent of the country's industrial goods in terms of value and supplies one fourth of austrian exports. thirty years ago, we were told, linz was a port town on the danube with only several small factories. but now it has emerged with over twenty metallurgical and chemical plants, utilizing the iron ore, brown coal, petrol, natural gas, timber and other national resources which are rich in the country.

we made a tour of the linz chemical fertilizer factory, one of the few built on the danube thirty years ago. expansion work was still going on. we toured its workshops and warehouse and learned that its products cater mostly to overseas markets, china included. the management expressed the conviction that trade and friendly contacts between austria and china would progress as steadily as the flow of the danube.

we also visited lenzing company, a major producer of artificial fibres near linz. its general manager hastened back from vienna to receive us. he had been in china several times: in 1964 as a representative for the signing of the agreement on the promotion of economic relations, and last november as head of an austrian economic delegation. he greeted us most cordially like old friends and accompanied us in a tour of the plant, explaining in detail the whole production process. at the packing room, he told us that such artificial fibres were also exported to china. "i have been to china more than once, but today i am especially glad to receive chinese guests in austria. i am looking forward to still more chinese friends coming here," he said.

austria is noted for its natural beauties. we were asked to make an excursion to the attractive alpine tourist centres of badgastein and kaprun. badgastein has a well-known spa. the town nestles in a narrow valley with steep slopes clad with profuse foliage, standing out in sharp relief against the distant snowy crests of the alps. the town has only 5,000 inhabitants, but its hotels can accommodate 6,500 tourists. our hostess told us that hundreds of thousands of people came to the spa every year. tourism means something to austria, she said. it brings a great amount of foreign currency (20,000 million shillings) a year to help make up the foreign trade deficit of the country.

at kaprun there is a hydro-power station built high on the mountain. we reached there by an electric car passing through a one-mile-long tunnel. as we mounted the dam, a reservoir was laid out before us in the gorge. it stores the flows of the glaciers and melted snow from mountain tops, capable of generating 500 million kwh of electricity a year. towering before us was kitzsteinhorn, some 3,000 metres above sea level. we ascended there by cableway. austrian friends told us that skiers can have a good time here both in winter and in summer, but it is much more frequented in june, july and august.

our hosts gave us cards showing the beautiful landscapes of these places, with each card bearing their signatures. many foreign tourists had been here, they said. "but we are especially glad that this is the first time we receive chinese guests from afar." as it happened that we had nothing at hand to give in return for the souvenirs, so we tore out chinese calendar cards from our notebooks, cards bearing the picture of a chinese mountain conquered by chinese mountaineers in recent years. our friends marvelled at the mountain scenery, saying, "how beautiful exclamation our two countries both abound in natural beauties, the future of our friendly contacts will be still more beautiful."

on the day before our departure, the austrian research institute on china made a special arrangement to play host to us. alfred maleta, honourary president of the institute, who is second president of the national council, and bruno pittermann, president of the institute and former vice-chancellor, were present to receive us. the institute was founded not long ago, or as pittermann put it, "it was founded in the course of the development of the friendly relations between austria and china, for the purpose of promoting better understanding of china and strengthening the friendship between the two countries." maleta said, "modern media can promote mutual understanding, but none is so good as direct contact between the peoples. since our two countries have diplomatic relations, we believe there will be ever more exchanges of visits between our two peoples."

with our friendly visit thus wound up, we began our journey home loaded with the warm friendship of the people of the six european countries. we are now looking forward to the early arrival in peking of our colleagues and other friends from all the six countries just visited.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

British Ambassador to China Gives Reception to Celebrate Birthday of Queen Elizabeth Second

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 3, 1972)

j.m. addis, british ambassador to china, gave a reception in the british embassy here this afternoon to celebrate the birthday of queen elizabeth the second.

present on the occasion were kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; chiao kuan-hua, vice-minister of foreign affairs; chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade; and leading members of departments concerned, including yen chun, chung fu-hsiang, chang wen-chin, sung chih-kuang, ma jen-hui, yu pu-hsueh and wu chung-chao.

present were anthony royle, british parliamentary undersecretary for foreign and commonwealth affairs, and mrs. royle, who are now visiting china.

ambassador addis and vice-minister chiao kuan-hua proposed toasts at the reception to the constant development of the relations between china and britain and of the friendship between the two peoples.

also present were diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

Chinese Foreign Minister Meets British Parliamentary Undersecretary

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 4, 1972)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei this afternoon met with anthony royle, british parliamentary undersecretary for foreign and commonwealth affairs, and his party and accompanying correspondents. he had a friendly talk with royle and his party.

present on the occasion was british ambassador to china j.m. addis.

present were chang wen-chin, chinese assistant minister of foreign affairs, and leading members and staff members of departments concerned sung chih-kuang, wang tung, ma yu-chen, kao chien-chung, chang yi-chun, tang wen-sheng and lien cheng-pao.

CHINA AND BURMA

Burmese Government Economic Delegation Leaves South China City for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jun. 4, 1972)

the government economic delegation of the union of burma wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home by train today.

leader of the delegation is u twin, minister for planning and finance, and deputy leader is u chein hai, director of the ministry's foreign economic relations department.

the delegation was seen off at the railway station by yuan teh-liang, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, huang yeh, vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned.

present at the station was chiao kuei-yuan, a departmental director of the state capital construction commission of china, who had accompanied the guests on their tour of kwangchow.

the delegation arrived here by air from shanghai on june 1. the distinguished burmese guests were honoured at a banquet given by yuan teh-liang that evening.

the delegation gave a return banquet yesterday evening. yuan teh-liang, huang yeh, chiao kuei-yuan and others attended. the banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. hosts and guests repeatedly toasted the constant development and consolidation of the friendship between the people of china and burma.

during their stay in kwangchow, the burmese guests visited factories and a people's commune.

CHINA AND CHILE

Chilean Government Economic Delegation Leaves Nanking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Nanking, Jun. 3, 1972)

the chilean government economic delegation, with gonzalo martner as its leader and kurt dreckmann as its deputy leader, wound up its visit to nanking and left for shanghai by air this afternoon in the company of chen mu-hua, chinese vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries.

armando uribe a., chilean ambassador to china, also left with the delegation.

the delegation arrived here by air from peking yesterday. the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet in the evening in honour of the distinguished chilean guests. chiang ko, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, and delegation leader martner made speeches at the banquet. they expressed the hope that the friendship between the people of china and chile and the friendly relations and cooperation between the governments of the two countries would keep growing.

during their stay in nanking, the chilean guests visited the yangtze river bridge there and the purple mountain observatory, attended a theatrical performance given by children, and went sightseeing.

upon its arrival and departure from nanking, the delegation was welcomed and seen off at the airport by chiang ko, and fang ming, vice-chairman of the nanking municipal revolutionary committee, as well as over 1,000 people.

CHINA AND DENMARK

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Danish Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 4, 1972)

j. stenbaek hansen, danish ambassador to china, is to leave his post for home, and li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, met and held a friendly talk with him this morning.

present on the occasion was flemming bjork pedersen, secretary of the danish embassy in peking.

also present were wang tung, deputy director of the west european, american and australasian affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, and leading members and staff members of departments concerned including wu chung-chun, hsu er-wei and li chih-chieh.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Returns to Peking from Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 3, 1972)

a chinese table tennis delegation, with hsu yin-sheng as its leader and lu ting and li fu-teh as its deputy leaders, returned here by air today from a friendly visit to japan.

they were greeted at the airport by li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china; wu teh, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; wang meng, minister of the physical culture and sports commission of the people's republic of china; liao cheng-chih, president, and wang kuo-chuan, vice-president, of the china-japan friendship association; and leading members of departments concerned, including yu pu-hsueh, li ching-chuan, chao cheng-hung, chuang tse-tung, ching pu-chun, wang hsiao-yun and hsiao hsiang-chien; as well as four hundred coaches and sportsmen of table tennis and other events.

present were also ichihei sugiyama, ikuo minagawa, shigero shirane and yoshizo yasuda and other japanese friends in peking.

speaking at the airport, hsu yin-sheng said: we were accorded a welcome and friendly reception by the japanese people and friends of various circles. we were once again impressed by the japanese people's strong desire for japan-china friendship and for

restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations. we visited okinawa and witnessed the japanese people's patriotic anti-u.s. imperialist struggle for the complete, unconditional return of okinawa. we were greatly inspired, and we voiced our firm support for their just struggle.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Ambassador to China and Embassy Comrades Work on Friendship Commune

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 4, 1972)

hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, and over sixty diplomatic officials and staff members of the korean embassy took part in farm work on the china-korea friendship people's commune today when the temporature was fairly high.

among the korean comrades, who worked with revolutionary friendship, were madame hyun jun keuk and other women from the embassy. minister-counsellor li jae pil was also working there on the outskirts of peking.

the friendship commune is busy transplanting rice. the chinese and korean comrades-in-arms worked in high spirits amid fluttering red flags. some prepared seedlings while others moved them to the fields and transplanted them.

the korean comrades' arrival and help inspired the commune members with proletarian internationalism. their sweat watered the china-korea friendship, which is daily growing and flourishing.

when han hsin, chairman of the commune revolutionary committee, thanked them for coming to lend a helping hand, the korean ambassador replied that they came not just to give support, but to work on their own commune as a bounden duty. chinese and korean comrades around warmly responded to what they said.

during a break, the chinese and korean comrades-in-arms held a get-together in the cool shade of poplar trees. they chatted cordially and sang songs in praise of the korean people's great leader premier kim il sung and the chinese people's great leader chairman mao, and of the blood-sealed militant frienoship between the people of the two countries. the fields rang with their merry singing. at the end of the get-together all rose to their feet and sang "song of general kim il sung" and "the east is red". they then went back to work with still greater vigour.

among those accompanying the korean comrades in physical labour were liu hsi-hsiang, deputy secretary of the tahsing county committee of the chinese communist party and vice-

chairman of the county revolutionary committee, chao chien-kuei, secretary of the commune party committee; tsao ke-chiang, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry, and hsing jen-hsien and other leading members of departments under the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

the chinese and korean comrades-in-arms had a lunch together, when commune members and workers from the commune's factories performed chinese and korean songs and dances.

Shanghai Dance Drama Troupe of China Returns to Pyongyang After Visit to Wonsan

(KCNA-English Pyongyang, Jun. 3, 1972)

the shanghai dance drama troupe of china returned here by train today after a friendly performance tour of wonsan, kangwon province. the troupe was accompanied by chang chol, alternate member of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and vice-minister of culture.

welcoming the troupe at the railway station were kim gyong ryon, member of the central committee of the workers' party of korea, chairman of the central committee of the korea-china friendship association and minister of finance; sin in ha, vice-chairman of the korean committee for foreign cultural relations; li tae hyon, vice-cultural minister; cho ryong chul, vice-chairman of the central committee of the general federation of literary and art unions; han byong hui, secretary of the pyongyang municipal committee of the workers' party of korea; li chang in, vice-chairman of the pyongyang municipal people's committee; and representatives of the capital's literary and art circles.

the troupe was also welcomed by li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea, ho chu-jo, member of the chinese people's volunteers of the korean-chinese side to the korean military armistice commission, and staff members of the chinese embassy.

the shanghai dance drama troupe arrived in wonsan on may 28 and left yesterday evening. on its arrival and departure, it was welcomed and seen off at the railway station by hong si hak, member of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and chief secretary of the kangwon provincial committee of the workers' party of korea; chi gun su, chairman of the kangwon provincial people's committee; hwang hak song, chief secretary of the wonsan city; and other party and government leading comrades of the province and the city. the working masses and literary and art workers in the city sang and danced along the streets near the railway station to give a warm welcome and send-off to the chinese delegation.

during its stay in wonsan, the dance drama troupe gave four performances of the modern revolutionary ballet "the white-haired girl" and the concert for piano and orchestra "the yellow river" to the warm welcome of the audience.

on the evening of may 31, representatives of the korean people's army stationed in hill 211 and sangamryong watched the performance and had a cordial and friendly meeting with all the members of the troupe.

the troupe members also visited the twice chollima wonsan secondary school, joined artists of the kangwon province and armymen of a k.p.a. unit in a launch tour of the sea and had a get-together with them.

the kangwon provincial people's committee held dinner parties in honour of the troupe when it arrived and before it left. these parties proceeded in a very warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND PDR YEMEN

Peasants Delegation from People's Democratic Republic of Yemen Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 3, 1972)

the peasants delegation from the people's democratic republic of yemen wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home by air today.

the delegation is led by feisal ali al attas, member of the people's supreme council of the p.d.r.y. and member of the highest political committee of agriculture and agrarian reform.

it was seen off at the airport by leading members of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and other organizations concerned, including hsi tao-chung, li yung-kai, liu kuang-ya, hu chin-ling and li sung-ling.

abdulla aboda hamam, charge d'affaires ad interim of the p.d.r.y. embassy in peking, was present.

during its stay in china, the delegation visited people's communes, factories, schools and places of interest in peking, nanking, chengchow, shihchiachuang, tsinan, yenan, changsha, shaoshan and tachai.

it was honoured at a farewell banquet on the evening of june 1 given by sha feng, minister of agriculture and forestry, and wang kuo-chuan, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries. present was charge d'affaires a.i. abdulla aboda hamam.

Chinese Football Team Leaves Democratic Yemen for Home

(NCNA-English Aden, Jun. 3, 1972)

the chinese football team with sung yen-chuang as leader and tung lien-pi as deputy leader left here for home by air yesterday evening after a 19-day friendly visit to the people's democratic republic of the yemen (pdry).

seeing the chinese team off at the airport were abdullah bin salman, director of the presidential council office and president of the general football federation of pdry, and other representatives of the sports circles.

chinese ambassador li chiang-fen and counsellor of the chinese embassy wang hao were also present.

ambassador li chiang-fen gave a reception on may 22 on the visit of the chinese team.

among the nearly 200 guests present were mohammad ali imayan, minister of labour and social affairs; ali antar, deputy defence minister and army commander; ahmed saleh dhalei, chief of general staff of the army; other senior officials and officers as well as yemeni football players.

during its stay, the chinese team had five friendly matches with pdry footballers in the first, second and fifth provinces. the chinese team was cordially received by the government, people and sportsmen wherever it went.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Wang Kuo-chuan Fetes Philippine Workers' and Peasants' Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 3, 1972)

wang kuo-chuan, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, this evening gave a banquet in honour of all members of the workers' and peasants' delegation from the philippines headed by felixberto olalia.

wang kuo-chuan and f. olalia spoke at the banquet, hoping that the friendship and unity of the people of china and the philippines would grow and be consolidated constantly.

present were leading members of the association and other organizations kuo tung-chun, chi pao-shu and cheng jui-sheng, and representatives of peking workers and peasants.

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

RSVN Ambassador to China Gives Film Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 3, 1972)

nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, gave a film reception here this afternoon to mark the third anniversary of the founding of the r.s.v.n. provisional revolutionary government.

attending the reception were chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs; keng piao, head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china; chang tsai-chien, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries; pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade; yang chieh, minister of communications; wu teh, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; and wang kuo-chuan, president of the chinese people's asscciation for friendship with foreign countries; as well as 1,500 people of the chinese capital.

present were ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, and diplomatic officials of the d.r.v.n. embassy.

two vietnamese films were shown at the reception. one is a feature "on way back to home village", and the other a documentary "inevitable doom for u.s. imperialism if it refuses to change its course". the films show the revolutionary heroism and courage displayed by the armymen and civilians in south and north viet nam in striking at the enemy. they were warmly applauded by all present.

also present were leading members of chinese departments concerned ma wen-po, wang hai-jung, han tsung-cheng, shen chien, chang hsiang-shan, yen chun, chiao pei-hsin, chai cheng-wen, lu ying, chen wen-chun, wang shou-jen, wang chih-fan, wang shih-yen, lu wei-chao, liang feng, chu chuan-hsien, yin tso-chen and wang hsiao-yi, and leading members of the china-viet nam friendship people's commune li chiu-ling and kuo shou-heng.

CHINA AND SYRIA

Chinese Ambassador Fetes Syrian Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Damascus, Jun. 3, 1972)

chinese ambassador to syria chin chia-lin gave a banquet in the embassy here yesterday evening in honour of the syrian government delegation which had just returned from a friendly visit to china.

syrian vice-prime minister and foreign minister abdel halim khaddam and other members of the delegation headed by him attended the banquet.

also present were syrian minister of industry mutaab shanan and high-ranking officials of the syrian foreign ministry.

the banquet proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. guests and hosts frequently toasted the daily increasing friendly relations between syria and china and militant friendship between the people of the two countries.

Chinese Football Delegation Back in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 4, 1972)

the chinese football delegation with sung yen-chuang as leader and tung lien-pi as deputy leader returned here by air yesterday from a visit to the syrian arab republic and the people's democratic republic of yemen.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by leading members of departments concerned, including yao hsiao-cheng, yu pu-hsueh, li ching-chuan, lin ai-li, chao hsi-wu and tsou po-hsien, as well as football coaches and players.

present were youssef shakra, syrian ambassador to china, and abdallah cheikh atiyeh, minister-counsellor of the syrian embassy in peking; abdulla aboda hamam, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the people's democratic republic of yemen in peking; and said ahmad khan, second secretary of the pakistan embassy here.

the chinese football delegation visited pakistan on its way to syria and the people's democratic republic of yemen.

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Delegation to UN Conference on Human Environment Arrives in Stockholm

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Jun. 2, 1972)

the delegation of the people's republic of china to the united nations conference on the human environment arrived here by air this afternoon. the leader of the delegation is tang ke, vice-minister of fuel and chemical industries, and its deputy leader ku ming, vice-minister of the state planning commission.

welcoming the delegation at the airport were wang lu-ming, chinese ambassador to sweden, counsellor chang fa-tien and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy. also present were pi chi-lung and chen hai-feng, representatives of the delegation, and several others, who had arrived here earlier.

present also at the airport to welcome the chinese delegation were representatives of the swedish u.n.c.h.e. preparatory committee.

replying to questions posed by reporters at the airport, the leader of the chinese delegation tang ke noted that the chinese delegation wishes to work together with delegations of various countries for the conservation and improvement of the human environment and for the attainment of positive results by the conference. tang ke said, "we still lack experience in the conservation and improvement of the environment. we are willing to learn from all the good experiences of various countries throughout the world in the conservation and improvement of the environment and particularly to learn from the good experiences of sweden, the host country of this conference." he added, "we would like to avail ourselves of this opportunity to convey the friendship and greetings of the chinese people for the swedish people."

Tang Ke, Ku Ming Call on UNCHE Secretary-General M. Strong

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Jun. 3, 1972)

tang ke, leader, and ku ming, deputy leader, of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the united nations conference on the human environment, called on maurice strong, secretary-general of the u.n.c.h.e., at noon today.

they had a friendly conversation. present on the occasion were marc nerfin, assistant to strong, and chinese representative pi chi-lung.

CHINA AND US

Delegation of Federation of American Scientists Leaves Peking for Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 3, 1972)

the delegation of the federation of american scientists led by dr. marvin l. goldberger, president of the federation, concluded its visit to peking and left by train yesterday evening on a visit to loyang, sian, shanghai, changsha and kwangchow before going home.

it was seen off at the railway station by leading members of the scientific and technical association of the people's republic of china and the chinese academy of sciences, including chou pei-yuan, chin li-sheng, shih ju-wei and pan chun.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Yugoslav Basketball Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 3, 1972)

the yugoslav basketball delegation led by cindric zeljko, vice-president of the yugoslav basketball association, wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home by air this afternoon.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were leading members of chinese departments, including chou chih-tung, wang pen-tso, hsieh chi-mei and hsin cheng, as well as chinese basketball coaches and players.

present were mrs. orescanin, wife of the yugoslav ambassador to china, and milorad bozinovic, minister-counsellor, and other diplomatic officials, of the yugoslav embassy in peking.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

June 16, 1972 No. 5155

****
* NATIONAL *
****

INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

Consciously Apply the Materialist Theory of Reflection As A Guide To Work

- Leading members of the Party committee of a certain regiment of the PLA Wuhan Command pay attention to going deep into the world of reality to make investigations and studies; the unit is enabled to make continuous progress along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 1, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Wuhan, May 31, 1972) Leading members of a certain regiment of the PLA Wuhan Command constantly go deep into the basic levels to make investigations and studies and purge the idealist spirit continuously. Consciousness in applying the materialist theory of reflection as a guide to work is further enhanced. The unit is thus able to advance continuously along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The Party committee of this regiment in the past attached relatively great importance to the matter of going deep into the world of reality to make investigations and studies. After the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Party Central Committee, through conscientious reading and study and the penetrating criticism of transcendentalism spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, they saw more clearly the great significance of the materialist theory of reflection applied as a guide to work. When in formulating plans or handling problems, they always first went into the world of reality to make investigations and studies. They acquired first-hand data from the masses and then concentrated the knowledge gained and used it for implementation of policy at the lower levels and did proper work in a down-to-earth manner.

For many years, in the execution of production tasks, the leading members of the Party committee of the regiment have acquired relatively rich experience in production leadership. But they do not count on their previous experience in doing things. Once, they came to a new place in execution of a production assignment. The secretary and deputy secretaries of the Party committee went separately deep into the lower levels to make personal surveys in the fields. They turned to the local people for information. It was found that here the soil, the water source and the climate showed dissimilarities with those in their own production base. To adapt methods to the new conditions as soon as possible, the leading members of the Party committee again went deep into the fields to cultivate experimental plots themselves. They joined the cadres and fighters in making elaborate observations in practice and groping for experience. They continuously seized the initiative in leading the production struggle.

Last year, the production work undertaken by this regiment was three times as much as before. Under the pressure of a heavy workload, how could proper military training be carried out? With this problem in mind, leading members of the Party committee went separately deeply into the midst of companies to join the cadres and fighters in studying and doing labor and arouse the masses to think out ways and means and grope for experience for the proper handling of both production and military training. Deep in the midst of basic levels, they found that many companies and squads and platoons used some proper methods of approach in this respect. The Party committee of the regiment summed up and popularized the experience of the Party branch of the 8th company which started with ideological and political line education in raising the consciousness of cadres and fighters in the proper handling of military training.

Meanwhile, in the whole regiment, a rotational training class was held to cultivate backbone elements in military training. The contradiction between production and military training was solved in a relatively satisfactory manner. Last year, the whole regiment not only fulfilled its production assignment but also achieved good results in military training. An overall improvement in the political character and military character of the unit was achieved.

In making penetrating investigations and studies, the leading members of the Party committee of the regiment pay great attention to conscientious reading and studying and to applying the standpoints, viewpoints and methods of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought as a guide to investigation and study. Early this year, in a discussion on the conditions of basic-level leading squads held by the Party committee of the regiment, some comrades agreed that the Party branch of the 3rd Artillery Company dared to unfold active ideological struggle and that the Party life it led was brisk and lively. Some other comrades considered that the Party branch of this company was fond of bickering and wrangling and was not united firmly enough. About these different ways of thinking, the Party committee did not come to hasty conclusion.

After the meeting, the political commissar acting as the secretary of the Party committee organized an investigation group to make a check of the 3rd artillery company. Before heading for the company, members of the investigation group first studied relevant writings of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao on building the Party and acquainted themselves with ideas guiding investigation and study.

After arriving at the 3rd artillery company, they separately called forums of Party members and fighters and engaged the Party branch members in talks. It was found that in the Party branch there had really been many "arguments and disputes." To get at the essence of the matter, they conscientiously studied Engels' teaching, "Unity does not rule out mutual criticism. Without such criticism, we cannot possibly reach unity. Without criticism, we cannot reach mutual understanding and, still less, unity." They also studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "If within the Party there are no contradictions and no ideological struggle for their solution, then the Party's life will stand still." They laid emphasis on a look into the genesis, development and outcome of a particular argument in the Party branch. It was an argument that arose last year because of a division of opinion on some problems in the building of the company on the part of the new leading members of the Party branch following the transfer of the Party branch secretary and deputy secretary to another unit.

At this time, the Party branch called a meeting and laid the problems on the table. After two days' discussion, thinking was straightened out and unity reached. Through such an investigation and analysis, the investigation group unanimously realized that the so-called "bickering and wrangling" in the Party branch of the third artillery company was not a dispute ungoverned by principle but active ideological struggle indicating courage in adhering to principle. Only with such a style could we guarantee the revolutionary unity of a "squad" on the basis of the principles of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

On the basis of unified awareness, the Party committee of the regiment summed up in time the experience of the Party branch of the third artillery company which applied Mao Tse-tung's thought as a weapon in unfolding active ideological struggle and strengthening revolutionary unity. The experience was popularized in the whole regiment. This helped considerably toward strengthening the building of leading squads at various levels.

In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "We must seriously sum up experience," the Party committee of this regiment pays attention to making a scientific summing-up in the course of investigation and study. This makes for continuous deepening of knowledge.

In 1970, this regiment received orders to head for the banks of the Yellow River in execution of a production task. Here "it is a patch of white in winter and spring and a sheet of water in summer and autumn." It was no more than a stretch of saline and alkaline wasteland. Seeds of rice had scarcely burst into bud when they encountered "the alkali tiger." In no more than a couple of days, the bulk of seedlings succumbed to the effects

of the alkali. Members of the Party committee immediately led cadres and fighters on visits to local old peasants to ask for advice in the treatment of alkalinity. It was found that one anti-alkali way called for diligent irrigation and drainage with a small amount of water. After their return, they acted according to this method. The remaining seedlings survived.

To fight salt and alkalinity better, they made a timely summing-up of this part of work. An initial grasp of the relations between alkalinity and water was obtained. Meanwhile, through an analysis of the phenomenon of "alkalinity gives way quickly in fine weather and slowly in gloomy weather " they ascertained the relations between alkalinity and temperature. Therefore, the experience was summed up calling for "watering in the morning, draining in the afternoon, and letting the fields cool off inthe evening and the alkali will run off with the water." After such experience was popularized, seedlings were replanted and grew luxuriantly. After a period of time, members of the Party committee found that after turning green, where the method of diligent watering and draining was adopted, seedlings showed slowness of growth and yet after the 3rd artillery company changed watering and draining from once a day to once every two days when the seedlings turned green, the seedlings grew very rapidly. The Party committee received enlightenment therefrom.

After repeated analyses and comparisons, they again summed up in time new experience about putting in water at a shallow level and properly cutting down the number of times of drainage and irrigation. When the rice crop was at the tillering and joint-forming stage, the Yellow River was at its high tide. In the water of the Yellow River was contained a large amount of fertile silt. The number of times watering was done at this stage had a great impact on seedlings. On the basis of tests in many fields, the Party committee of the regiment again summed up the watering method of "too much water tends to impound the alkali, and calls for slow irrigation and slow drainage."

Through summing up experience continuously in this way, the leading members of the Party committee of this regiment add continuously to their own awareness and have gradually evolved a set of methods for control of watering, irrigation, treatment of alkalinity, and protection of seedlings. This helps effectively toward guiding the production effort of the unit. For two consecutive years, the company has achieved a bumper harvest over a wide area.

* * *

Use Literary and Art Programs To Carry Out Education in Revolutionary Tradition on PLA Commanders and Fighters

- Party committee of a certain unit of the PLA Peking Command gives full play to fighting role of revolutionary literature and art

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 2, 1972)

The Party committee of a certain unit of the PLA Peking Command has brought the fighting role of revolutionary literature and art fully into play, and by making use of rich and colorful literature and art programs in coordination with the task of the unit for each period, carried out a lively and graphic education in revolutionary tradition on the commanders and fighters, and enabled the glorious tradition of the People's Liberation Army to be passed on from one generation to another so that it might be enhanced and glorified continuously and the building of the people's army might be effectively stimulated.

This is a unit with a glorious tradition. During the war years, revolutionary literary and art workers had compiled and written, on the basis of the heroic personalities and model deeds which appeared in this unit, a great deal of literary and art works which the cadres and fighters were glad to hear and happy to see, and which inspired the unit to victory. The Party committee of this unit is of the opinion that these literary and art works are precious heirlooms of the revolution and good material for an education in revolutionary tradition in the unit.

For the past several years, by means of the method of the leader personally taking a hand in and mobilizing the integration with the masses, the comrades have collected, compiled and written over 400 literary and art numbers such as songs, stories, quick-tempo recitatives, poems, songs with action and short plays as well as making more than 130 sets of lantern slides eulogizing heroic personalities and advanced deeds in coordination with the carrying out of education in revolutionary tradition on the unit.

For twenty years, the revolutionary song "Our Company Leader Ho Wan-hsiang" has always been in vogue in the "Ho Wang-hsiang Company" of this unit, and every time the commanders and fighters sing this song, they seem to see before them a picture of how in the past, in the battle of Tach'üan-shan in Shantung, model Party member and company leader Ho Wan-hsiang, led the fighters like a tiger in a charge into the heartland of the enemy, and with explosive packs and grenades, demolished one after another 31 concealed strongholds of the enemy, paving the way to victory with their lives and blood. Singing this song, their whole body seems to be filled with inexhaustible strength. Inspired by this battle song, members of the company pressed on one after another in the manner of Ho Wan-hsiang, regardless of those who fell. They battled heroically and in succession won seven honorary titles including that of the "Iron and Steel Company."

On highground 294.8 of the Korean front, Party member and medical corpsman Han Shu-lin, in spite of the pain in his right arm that was lost in an enemy bombing, and the severe injury of his left leg, with frightening fortitude triumphed over the pain of his wounds to save his comrades-in-arms and was honored as a "Ho Wan-hsiang type Communist member." Recently the "Ho Wan-hsiang Company" had made slight changes in this battle song, and used it for education in revolutionary tradition to teach the Party members and cadres that like Ho Wan-hsiang they must give play to the model role of a pace-setter everywhere.

Last winter, this company received a difficult assignment for deepening and widening a ditch. The wind at that time was cold and piercing and the ditch was chocked full with ice. Political instructor Su Ch'ing-chin, leading everybody in singing "Our Company Leader Ho Wan-hsiang," leaped into the ice-filled water, and braving the cold wind, struggled stubbornly and completed the assignment three days ahead of schedule.

In using revolutionary literature and art to carry out education in tradition, the Party committee of the unit has attached great importance to linking closely the fighting task of the moment with the organization of the writing and performing of stage works, and to link historical subjects closely with the need of actual struggle so as to propel effectively the fulfilling of tasks of the unit.

Last autumn the unit carried out a drawn-out camping training exercise. The "Battle of T'anch'eng Model Company," in the light of the peculiarity that the road of this drawn-out training would be long and difficult and easily tiring, took the battle of T'anch'eng in the period of the Anti-Japanese War as the background and fighter Chang Kuei-lin, who at that time was the first to scale the wall and won the appellation of "Flying Warrior" as the subject for a short play called the "Flying Warrior," and with the aspect of how the company after carrying out sentinel duty at the Tsunyi Conference in 1935, without fearing hardship and battling stubbornly, followed Chairman Mao in the Long March and arrived victoriously at the base in northern Shensi, wrote more than ten literary and art works for the stage, including a dialogue form of quick-tempo recitative called "Long Live the Victory of Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line." These literary and art numbers performed in the journey of the drawn-out training, inspired the cadres and fighters to always maintain a vigorous fighting spirit.

When they arrived at Kupeik'ou at the foot of the Great Wall, the upper level wanted them to immediately carry out a mock attack on the hill. The unit had been through a day of forced marches and was very tired. At that time, they on the one hand carried out ideological and political work, and on the other hand paid special attention to staging such numbers as the "Flying Warrior." Inspired by the "Flying Warrior," the whole company climbed precipices and scaled cliffs in high spirits, very quickly "captured" Kupeik'ou and was commented upon favorably by the upper level.

The Party committee of this unit has also mobilized in time the masses to take the advanced deeds that appeared in the unit after the

education in revolutionary tradition and write them into all kinds of literary and art programs for performance, kept enriching the teaching material, and enabled the education in revolutionary tradition to keep on developing in depth.

In the battle for the liberation of Tientsin in 1949, the 2nd company was given the honorary title of "Good in Fighting, Good in Unity and Good in Discipline," after having been through the education in the glorious tradition of the people's army, many stories of cherishing the people have appeared. The acting and singing troupe of this company has taken the deeds of cherishing the people one by one and written them into such operetta as "Pass the Revolutionary Tradition from One Generation to Another," "A Bowl of Peanuts" and "A Coal Shovel" for performance in the company so as to spur the in-depth development of the "Learn tradition, cherish the people" movement in the unit.

Not long ago, new fighter Mo Jen-yi was carrying water for the house owner when the carrying pole broke. He immediately bought another one to return to her. The house owner, an old woman, in spite of all his persuasion refused to accept it. Mo Jen-yi thereupon studied with the old lady the "Three Main Rules of Discipline and Eight Points for Attention" which clearly explained that cherishing the people, respecting their property, and upholding mass discipline was a glorious tradition with the people's army which everybody must consciously abide by and pass on from one generation to another. The old lady was greatly touched, named this carrying pole "Cherish the people carrying pole" and declared that she would have ro properly teach the younger generation to warmly love the People's Liberation Army forever.

* * *

CADRE TRAINING

Run the "May 7" Cadre School Well and Foster A Proletarian Force of Cadres

- Party committee of Nank'ai ch'ü, Tientsin municipality, strengthens leadership in a practical way, and organizes cadres at various levels in the whole ch'ü for training at the "May 7" cadres' school in turn in separate groups over different periods. After tempering, the broad masses of cadres undergo a profound change in their ideological outlook

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 1, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Tientsin, May 31, 1972) The Party committee of Nank'ai ch'ü, Tientsin municipality, has taken the "May 7" cadre school as an important base for the training and establishment of a proletarian force of cadres. Cadres at various levels in the whole ch'ü are organized to receive training at the "May 7" cadre school in turn in separate groups over different periods. Since September 1969, over 2,100 persons have been given training in turn in succession. After tempering in the "May 7" cadre school, the cadres have undergone profound changes in their ideological outlook and fought on various fronts with a new poise.

The Party committee of Nank'ai ch'ü holds that rotational training for on-the-job cadres in the "May 7" cadre school is a good form of cultivating cadres and a major measure for preventing and fighting revisionism. They take such work as a major part of the effort to give cadres ideological and political line education and consolidate the proletarian dictatorship. It is placed on the Party committee's agenda as an important item. Overall plans are worked out and regular studies made in a practical effort to strengthen leadership.

After attending the "May 7" cadre school, cadres at various levels of Nank'ai ch'ü combine tempering through labor with the conscientious study of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought. At first, some cadres showed muddle-headed thinking, believing that "the moment we enter the cadre school we get ideologically transformed; the moment we pick up the hoe we get ideologically uplifted." To counter such thinking, the leadership of the cadre school organized all to associate study with vigorous criticism of the preposterous view of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type against the study of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and to draw a line of distinction between "replacing study with practice" and "learning in the course of study." Those cadres who took part in training in turn doggedly adhered to the study style of associating theory with practice, conscientiously studied books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works, assiduously acquainted themselves with fundamental theories and Marxist-Leninist standpoints, viewpoints and methods, and seriously remolded their world outlook.

Before joining the cadre school, the secretary of the Party committee of the financial and administrative bureau of Nank'ai ch'ü had achieved something in his work. He developed a tendency toward self-complacency and failed to treat himself and the masses correctly. He attributed to himself alone what had been achieved. After joining the cadre school, he associated the summing-up of understanding in doing labor with a re-study of Chairman Mao's "On Practice," "Where Do Man's Correct Ideas Come From?" and other works. He realized that the ideological root of his arrogance and self-complacency was traceable to his not having firmly fostered the viewpoint of dialectical materialism and historical materialism, his departure from reality and from the masses, and his failure to see the great role played by the masses of people in making history. Through labor, he had a further understanding of such viewpoints as "practice first" and "the masses are the real heroes."

Back in his own unit, the secretary consciously penetrated into the world of reality and the midst of the masses. He constantly went to stores to work behind the counter together with other people. He also went to restaurants to serve customers. In the process, he made investigations and studies and summed up experience. In one year, he went successively deep into five basic-level units. He summed up and popularized such typical experiences as strengthening of cost calculation and mass financial management, improvement of regulations and systems, adoption of economical substitutes, etc. This gave an impetus to financial management work.

A leading cadre of a factory did not fully realize his past error of carrying out the revisionist line. After joining the "May 7" cadre school, he constantly exchanged with others confidences and understanding in study while at labor. It was found that a very important factor responsible for some cadres' being able to resolutely carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line lay in their being able to do reading and remold their world outlook seriously. This gave him profound education. Like one driven by hunger and thirst, He tackled Chairman Mao's works. After completing studies at the cadre school, he was assigned to leadership work with Tungfanghung Bearings Factory. No matter what the pressure of work, he persevered in reading and studying. He went through from cover to cover Chairman Mao's five philosophical works, Engels' "Anti-Dühring" and Lenin's "The State and Revolution." In the performance of work, he made a point of strengthening leadership over the mass campaign for the study of Chairman Mao's works and penetratingly unfolding ideological and political line education and vigorously waging class struggle. A boost was given to the development of revolution and production throughout the factory.

The Party committee of Nank'ai ch'ü took the strengthening of education in revolutionary tradition as an important part of the rotational training program of the "May 7" school for on-the-job cadres. Old cadres were invited to recount the glorious traditions of the "Anti-Japanese Academy" and old poor peasants to tell about the history of their families. The spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle was promoted. Students of the school worked on building bases and school premises, transforming saline and alkaline land and building irrigation facilities. In a few years they

achieved self-sufficiency in food grain, vegetables and meat and to spare. Through these activities, cadres' ideological revolutionization was stimulated. Old cadres continuously maintained and developed the Party's glorious traditions. New cadres received profound education to show greater vim and vigor.

During training at the cadre school, an old cadre, a participant in the revolution during the War of Resistance against Japan, carried on his back a manure basket and picked up a hoe. He called to mind those trying days in the revolutionary war and the fish-and-water relations forged with the masses in joint struggle. He felt strongly that after getting to town, he had estranged himself from the masses, due to relaxation in ideological remolding. He promised himself to maintain the features of the laboring people. Back at his work post, he led a brisk and vigorous life among the masses. He seriously made investigations and studies and exerted himself energetically. He went deep into the midst of basic levels to buckle down to elaborate ideological work and transformation of the backward into the advanced. He received praise from the masses.

A young cadre originally thought of herself as one from a good family, and thus relaxed her own ideological remolding. After receiving education in revolutionary traditions, she said, "If we discard tradition, we may become revisionists." She was determined to carry on and develop the Party's revolutionary traditions, fight hard and set herself strict demands. Her ideological revolutionization was further stimulated.

To consolidate the fruitful results of rotational training given by the "May 7" cadre school, the Party committee of Nank'ai ch'ü organized those cadres who had undergone rotational training to form a "May 7" group. The aim was for the group to make use of spare time to carry out regular activities and exchange experiences in doing serious reading and in the thorough implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policy. The leading comrades of the cadre school constantly went to the "May 7" group to join in its activities and check the progress of everyone. For the ceremony marking the end of a rotational training period and other big events, the comrades of the "May 7" group were invited to show up. These comrades unanimously said, "The 'May 7' group is a 'filling station' on the 'May 7' road."

After study and tempering in the cadre school, a young cadre made fast progress. Not long after she returned to her own unit, she joined the Communist Youth League. Later, due to slackened ideological remolding, she showed a sentiment of arrogance and self-complacency. When taking part in the activities of the "May 7" group, she saw her old fellow fighters and felt deeply moved. She revealed her own arrogance. Other comrades developed the "May 7" cadres' school's fine style of learning from one another and helping one another. She was helped in overcoming her arrogance and self-complacency. She was encouraged to make continuous progress. Thereafter, she seriously remolded her world outlook. She achieved something new in stimulating revolution and promoting production.

* * *

LINE EDUCATION

CCP Tu-an Hsien Committee Strengthens the Line Education of New Cadres

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 2, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Nanning, June 1, 1972) The CCP Committee of Tu-an Yao Nationality Autonomous Hsien of Kwangsi pays special attention to the basic level cadres, particularly to new cadres of communes and production brigades, strengthens education in ideology and political line over them and enables them to keep on improving their awareness of line struggle to maintain vigorous revolutionary mettle all the time and to play their parts to the full in the "In agriculture learn from Tachai" mass movement.

Tu-an hsien is an advanced "In agriculture learn from Tachai" collective in Kwangsi. In recent years in the movement to learn from Tachai, this hsien, while scoring for consecutive years bumper harvest in grain, has at the same time trained and tempered a number of basic level cadres for the countryside. For the past several years, some 250 of them have been promoted as the No. 1 and No. 2 men of first class communes and production brigades, and they comprised some 30 percent of the total number of No. 1 and No. 2 persons in existing communes and production brigades. They are high in enthusiasm and their work zeal is great, and they play their parts well in leading the learn-from-Tachai movement.

In summing up the "In agriculture learn from Tachai" experience, the CCP Tu-an Hsien Committee realizes that whether or not learning from Tachai can be carried out well depends on whether or not leading bodies at various levels are able to implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies seriously. Since 1970, in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Raise their level. This means educating them by giving them the opportunity to study so that they can enhance their theoretical understanding and their working ability," and in relation to the reality of "In agriculture learn from Tachai" by means of such methods as holding study classes and giving individual instruction and concrete assistance, the hsien Party committee has maintained carrying out education in ideology and political line over the basic level cadres, particularly those newly promoted as the No. 1 and No. 2 persons in communes and production brigades. Since last year, the hsien Party committee has held 13 terms of a study class, and by helping the cadres of communes and production brigades to read and study seriously, raised the awareness of everyone of the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

After Huang Tao-yeh, a Chuang nationality cadre, was promoted to be the secretary of the Party committee of Hsiayao commune, he wanted very much to change the backward physiognomy of this commune. However, he was afraid at the same time that the rough and helter-skelter method of the past might lead to mistakes. Because of that, he sought "stability" one-sidedly and was not daring or aggressive enough in work. When T'ien Ch'ang-hsi, the secretary of the hsien Party committee discovered this

condition, he looked him up many times for talks, studied the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao together with him, and by helping him to sum up the lesson of his past experience, enabled him to realize that the mistakes he had made in the past were mainly due to an inability to distinguish correctly between Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies and the anti-Marxism-Leninism line and policies of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. As long as he could continue to improve on his awareness of line struggle and maintain implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line unswervingly, he would be able to do his work better and better.

He thereupon boldly mobilized the masses, vigorously criticized the bourgeois tendency, and hit out at the class enemies who sabotaged the learn-from-Tachai movement. At the same time, by going deep into reality together with the "squad members" of the Party committee for investigation and study, he energetically popularized the advanced experience in learning from Tachai of Panmai production brigade of this commune, and by leading the people of various nationalities in opening tunnels, repairing terraced fields, guarding against flood and draining waterlogged fields and diverting water for irrigation, carried out farmland capital construction in a big way. The average per-mow yield of grain topped the guideline laid down in the "Program," and they also attained the object of having one pig for every mow of land.

Among many of the newly promoted basic level leadership cadres of this hsien, the determination to change the backward physiognomy is very great, and they are daring in word as well as in action, but the work style of some is not solid and penetrating enough. The hsien Party committee thereupon by means of line education directs them to go deeply among the people for investigation and study and to combine revolutionary zeal with a scientific attitude.

One of the cadres of the commune was transferred to Tisu commune as secretary for the commune Party committee. In his work because he was inclined at times to give orders divorced from objective reality, he invariably failed to achieve the anticipated result. In the light of this condition, the leading member of the hsien Party committee studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "(With the Marxist-Leninist attitude) a person applies the theory and method of Marxism-Leninism to the systematic and thorough investigation and study of the environment. He does not work by enthusiasm alone but, as Stalin says, combines revolutionary sweep with practicality," together with him,and in connection with the history of the struggle between the two lines in the Party, carried out line education on him and helped him to distinguish between the materialist theory of reflection and idealist transcendentalism.

By means of the study he realized profoundly that separation from the people and from reality could produce idealist estimates and direction. Since then, by overcoming rashness, going deeply among the people and carrying out investigation and study in a solid manner, he diligently rid himself of the idealist spirit. Together with the poor and lower-middle

peasants and basic level cadres, he analyzed the cause of frequent calamities caused by waterlogging and drought in the commune and summed up the experience of the masses in draining waterlogged fields and combating the drought.

In this locality, because of the crisscrossing subterranean streams, each time there was a heavy shower, the level of the subterranean streams would rise and cause flooding above ground. When the sun came out, the water would disappear through the subterranean streams, and either flooding or drought was a common occurrence. In order to solve the problem, he tied a rope around his body and lowered himself down to the subterranean streams more than 30 meters underground to carry out on-the-spot surveying, eventually grasped the law governing the movement of the water and drew up concrete measures for harnessing it. Afterward, he led the masses in drilling three tunnels for draining away flood water, as well as diverting water from the subterranean streams for irrigating the fields, turned the scourge into irrigation facilities and enabled a rapid development to take place in the agricultural production of this commune. Last year, although this commune experienced severe spring drought and summer flood, the total grain output still showed an increase of 39 percent over that of 1970.

After achievements have been made, the hsien Party committee still pays attention to educating the cadres of the commune and production brigades in preserving the style of modesty and prudence and continuing to win fresh merits for the people. For the past several years, the Party branch of Hungtu production brigade belonging to Ch'enghsiang commune has been leading the masses in learning from Tachai, and with the spirit of the foolish old man who moved mountains, has thrown dams across the river to divert water to the fields. The tendency toward drought has initially been changed and for consecutive years bumper harvests have been scored.

Under this condition some principal leading members of the Party branch of this production brigade grew arrogant and conceited, and the tempo of learning from Tachai slackened. A leading member of the hsien Party committee specially came to this production brigade, studied together with them Chairman Mao's teaching, "The comrades must be helped to remain modest, prudent and free from arrogance and rashness in their style of work. The comrades must be helped to preserve the style of plain living and struggle," and by mobilizing the masses, helped the Party branch of the production brigade to carry out rectification and enabled the members of the leading body of the production brigade to receive a profound education in line. They are consciously guarding against arrogance and getting rid of complacency, remolding their world outlook and glowing with the spirit of continuing the revolution. The cadres and people of the whole production brigade, cherishing self-reliance and arduous struggle, are continuing with the building and repairing of water conservation works, accumulating fertilizer and improving the soil. Last year, the production of grain showed an increase of 2.2 percent over that of 1970 to make a fresh contribution toward socialist construction.

* * *

COLLECTIVE PRODUCTION

Conduct Education in the Party's Basic Line With Reference To Reality To Solve Questions Concerning the Orientation and Road in Collective Production

- Line consciousness and standard of policy understanding of the cadres and masses in the suburbs of Hofei municipality is raised incessantly, which helps to consolidate and strengthen the collective economy

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 31, 1972)

(NCNA Hofei, May 30, 1972) CCP Suburban Committee of Hofei municipality, Anhwei Province, conduct penetrating education in the Party's basic line for the broad masses of cadres and commune members with close reference to the reality of the struggle in rural areas between the two roads to raise their consciousness of class struggle, line struggle and continuing revolution. This makes it possible to implement more thoroughly Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies, to consolidate and strengthen the collective economy and to promote the development of production. During the last year, this suburban area achieved new increases of food grains output on the basis of surpassing the "Program" in average per-mow output in 1970, in addition to meeting the demand for vegetables in the urban area. In the meantime, the agricultural production situation is excellent this year.

In the course of conducting education on ideology and the political line, the Hofei Suburban Party Committee seriously studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "Socialist society covers a fairly long historical period. Throughout this historical period, there are classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, there is the danger of capitalist restoration. We must realize the protractedness and complexity of these struggles, step up our vigilance and conduct socialist education," summed up the experience in class struggle and line struggle in suburban areas and realized that the only way to raise the consciousness in line struggle fundamentally was to understand the Party's basic line. Consequently we must conduct line education with reference to reality and emphasize education in the Party's basic line.

For some time in the past, as a result of the slackening of education, some of the people in Ch'angch'ing production brigade, Hsiangyang commune, failed to draw a clear line between legitimate family subsidiary production and capitalist tendencies. They became enthusiastic about purchasing a rope making machine to make ropes and failed to take part in collective productive labor zealously. This adversely affected the development of collective economy.

Then, a leading member of the suburban Party committee went to stay at selected spots in this production brigade to mobilize the masses fully and develop education in the Party's basic line. Through recalling bitterness, thinking about sweetness, displaying facts and discussing truth, the masses

of commune members learned to distinguish clearly between legitimate family subsidiary production and capitalist tendencies. They realized it was incompatible with the socialist road to purchase a rope making machine but disregard collective production and let the collective economy weaken. On the basis of raising socialist consciousness, the commune members voluntarily sold the rope making machine to the collective at a rate lower than the purchasing price.

In the meantime, the production brigade strengthened its leadership over subsidiary production, proceeded from the actual situation and set up a rope manufacturing plant on the basis of serving agricultural production and the livelihood of the people. Furthermore, it also expanded the food grains processing plant and developed other items of subsidiary production. The principal labor force was used in agricultural production. Subsidiary production was reduced during busy farming seasons but increased during slack seasons. Agricultural production was considered the principal industry and subsidiary production was used to support agricultural production. During the past year, the total food grains output in this production brigade was increased by more than 90,000 chin as compared with 1970 and income derived from subsidiary production was also increased by a large amount.

As collective subsidiary production was being developed vigorously to strengthen the collective economy, this production brigade also supported and offered assistance to legitimate family subsidiary productions such as pig raising, chicken raising and duck raising, etc. The suburban Party committee promptly popularized the typical experience of Ch'angch'ing production brigade, mobilized the cadres and broad masses of people in the communes and production brigades to develop revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation in association with the capitalist tendencies existing in connection with subsidiary production, drew a clear line between what was correct and what was wrong, further implemented the Party's relevant policies, and pushed subsidiary production into forward development along the correct line.

In the course of conducting education in the Party's basic line, the Hofei Suburban Party Committee pays attention to leading the cadres and commune members to incessantly and seriously solve questions concerning orientation and road in collective production, on the basis of elevating their understanding. In the past, supply of vegetables from suburban areas was out of balance and the variety was small; therefore the demand of the broad masses could not be satisfied. As a result, Hofei municipality had to obtain large quantities of vegetables from other areas every year.

In connection with this phenomenon, some people thought this was due to the increase of urban population and the insufficient number of vegetable growing production brigades; therefore the problem could be solved as long as the area of vegetable growing was increased. But after analyzing the situation from the viewpoint of class struggle, the suburban Party committee held that the fundamental cause was the question of line and road. Thus they penetrated deep into vegetable communes and production brigades to

conduct investigation and study, grasped typical examples, pushed the entire situation forward and realistically solved existing problems.

In the past, T'angch'iao production brigade of Hungch'i commune grew only vegetables that were easy to cultivate, vegetables that took a short time to ripen and vegetables that were expensive. As a result,they failed to accomplish state plans well. But some people said this was "to make more money for the collective for everybody's good." Thus the leading member of the suburban Party committee who was staying at selected points in this production brigade to conduct investigation led the cadres and masses to conduct line analysis and made them realize that it was a capitalist tendency to care only for the small collective without any regard for the interest of the state or to care only for making money without any regard for the line.

From then on this production brigade enthusiastically grew vegetables for the sake of production, practiced planned growing, planned production, balanced the supply of vegetables and raised the quality of produce. Meanwhile, other vegetable growing production brigades in the suburbs also held study classes, developed revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, and traced problems which were reflected from vegetable production to find the causes from the line viewpoint. They achieved outstanding results in this work.

In the meantime, the suburban Party committee further strengthened its leadership over vegetable production, formulated vegetable production plans according to the principle of "fixing the target of production according to demand and making the output slightly larger than sale" and practiced rational comparison of the seasonal price of vegetables to mobilize the socialist initiative of the broad masses.

Consequently, in spite of severe droughts and floods, the output of vegetables last year reached the highest level in history and was more than 40 percent above the 1970 production. Variety and quality was increased; and, in addition to selling part of the output elsewhere, the demands of the broad masses was basically satisfied.

The Hofei Suburban Party Committee also organized the cadres and Party members to read Marxist, Leninist and Chairman Mao's books seriously in combination with education in the Party's basic line, developed repudiation of revisionism and rectification and educated them to become leaders in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies.

Wulikuai production brigade, Yousheng commune, was a notoriously backward brigade in the past. A small handful of class enemies spread the preposterous theory that "Wulikuai cannot be changed unless donkeys can fly" in a vain attempt to instigate the commune members to abandon agriculture in favor of doing commercial business. Thus, members of the Party branch of the production brigade mobilized the masses on the front line of struggle and launched a tit-for-tat struggle against the class enemy to hit their sabotage activities. They led the masses of commune members to change

atural conditions after Tachai's example. This enabled Wulikuai to advance victoriously along the bright broadway of socialism and become an advanced unit in Anhwei Province in learning from Tachai in agricultural production. As a result, all the 1,200-odd mow of fields in the production brigade achieved guaranteed steady high-yield even at times of drought or flood. The average per-mow output of food grains exceeded the "Program" for eight consecutive years and exceeded 1,000 chin for six consecutive years.

Last year, the suburban Party committee held study classes in this production brigade for suburban, commune and production brigade level cadres in combination with line education. The broad masses of cadres and Party members studied the advanced deeds of this production brigade, further raised their consciousness in class struggle and line struggle, invigorated their spirit for struggle. At present, members of suburban Party branches are striving to become leaders of the socialist road and enable the Party branch to develop the role of combat bastion in the three great revolutionary movements.

* * *

RUSTICATION OF EDUCATED YOUTHS

Educated Shanghai Girls in Southwest China Mountainous Area

(NCNA-English Kweiyang, Jun. 5, 1972)

three educated young women from shanghai are working well while receiving re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants in a mountainous people's commune in southwest china's kweichow province near the famous loushan pass, a strategic position in the north of tsunyi county.

in response to chairman mao's call "it is highly necessary for young people with education to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants", chiu ya-ping, chen min and lu chun from cadre and worker families made up their minds to settle in a place passed by the red army during the long march. they obtained permission to become members in the chushui production team of the loushan brigade, loushan pass commune, in april 1969. the day after their arrival they visited loushan pass where the red army crossed in 1935. a fierce battle was fought there with the kuomintang reactionaries and the red army was victorious. a veteran poor peasant who was a guide for the red army at that time, told the girls how heroically the red army had fought. they were encouraged and pledged to carry forward the red army's revolutionary spirit and devote their lives to work in the countryside.

chushui production team's land is scattered on mountain slopes, some as high as 2,000 metres above sea level. as they were not accustomed to climbing mountains, they began to doubt whether they could hold on. seeing this, retired red armyman li kuei-hsin who took part in the loushan pass battle told them about it and encouraged them to draw strength from the red army's revolutionary spirit. others also helped them.

moved by the strong class feelings of the poor and lower-middle peasants, they began to study even harder chairman mao's article "the orientation of the youth movement", in which he says: "how should we judge whether a youth is a revolutionary? how can we tell? there can only be one criterion, namely, whether or not he is willing to integrate himself with the broad masses of workers and peasants and does so in practice. if he is willing to do so and actually does so, he is a revolutionary; otherwise he is a non-revolutionary or a counter-revolutionary."

these words steeled their determination to join the local peasants in transforming the mountain village.

they started mountain climbing exercises in their spare time. they got up earlier than other commune members and marched to loushan pass along the path the red army had taken. later on they carried baskets on their backs in climbing. then around 20 years old, lu chun once fell down and banged her head owing to her short-sightedness. she refused to take a rest and went on after the wound was dressed. their long-term determined training brought results. they could climb up and down the mountains with a load on their backs.

the team's output of grain used to be low. in the movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture, the peasants decided to terrace the mountain slopes and turn dry land into paddy fields. the cadres and peasants formed a group and after a careful survey made a five-year plan. they started by transforming a rock-strewn gully into paddy fields this spring. the three girls joined in making survey and then in drilling holes to set explosives. after hard work of last winter and this spring, the team moved some 10,000 cubic metres of stone, filled in a two-metre deep gully, added 10,000 cubic metres of earth on slopes and build 0.8 hectare of terraced fields.

PHYSICAL CULTURE

Shanghai District Spare-time Sports School

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jun. 5, 1972)

a shanghai district spare-time sports school has trained many primary and secondary school students who are promising sportsmen with a socialist consciousness since its founding in 1960.

in the hungkou district, it provides after-school training in basketball, football, table tennis, gymnastics, swimming and track and field events for youngsters between 10 and 16.

the guiding principle of the school is this teaching of chairman mao's: "our educational policy must enable everyone who receives an education to develop morally, intellectually and physically and become a worker with both socialist consciousness and culture." its trainees are a backbone force in developing mass sports activities in their schools.

the 215 trainees now at the school have been recommended by their schools and chosen at tournaments. the teaching staff includes known sportsmen as well as graduates of physical culture institutes.

when new trainees arrive, the school party organization and revolutionary committee first of all organize them to study chairman mao's instructions on physical culture and sports. revolutionary mass criticism is conducted to refute the counter-revolutionary revisionist line on physical culture and sports pushed by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers who advocated "champion-itis" and "competition first". the aim of such activities is to help the youngsters grasp the concept of "physical training in the interests of the revolution".

training concentrates on building up the trainees' physique and helping them acquire basic skills. teachers coach by demonstration and the students are encouraged to help each other and exchange experience. the school also invites outstanding sportsmen to give exhibitions for the students.

the students, knowing why they do physical training, show great diligence and perseverance in daily training. fourteen-year-old chiang yueh-hsien, a fifth-grade primary school pupil, at first had difficulty with the vaulting horse because of her weak arm muscles. with special help from her coaches, she stuck to her daily training programme. in half a year she greatly strengthened her arm muscles and her results in vaulting horse are the best of the four gymnastic items she has chosen.

huang mei-chih works very hard in her daily table tennis training. she once strained her ankle and her coach told her to take a rest, but she continued practising at home. her rapid progress was proved by her satisfactory results at the 1972 national junior table tennis tournament.

in addition to regular training courses, the school also runs short-term training classes. since 1971, the school has run more than 50 such classes for 3,200 sports enthusiasts in the schools of the hungkou district. the school also held friendly matches with primary and secondary schools in the district and invited physical culture teachers of these schools to exchange experience in teaching. all this has promoted mass physical training in the district.

since the school established regular contacts with the chiehfang secondary school for basketball training, the sport has become so popular there that each class has its basketball team. in the district inter-secondary school basketball tournament this year, chiehfang men's team won first place and its women's team come in third.

sports have gained popularity also among primary school children. the kuanglin road primary school has football teams in classes from the third grade up. of the 460 pupils of the fourth grade up in the east tiyu road primary school, more than half have learned to swim. since the beginning of this year, all the 13 neighbourhoods (or sub-districts) have held track and field sports meets with a total of 10,000 pupils participating.

SPORTS

Swimming Popular in South China Hsien

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jun. 5, 1972)

swimming is popular among the people of tungkuan county in south china's kwangtung province. this has helped improve the people's health and promote both revolution and production.

the great leader chairman mao issued this call in june 1952: "promote physical culture and build up the people's health". responding to the call, the people of tungkuan county have taken to swimming on an extensive scale. over half of the peasant population in the flat country know how to swim. with the construction of many ponds, reservoirs and other irrigation works, swimming has become popular in the formerly water-deficient hilly areas, too.

the network of waterways criss-crossing the taochiao people's commune provide desirable grounds for swimming. seventy per cent of the peasants in the commune can now swim. many of them swim home during lunch-hour breaks. militiamen swim with loads or arms on their backs, and practise grenade-throwing and shooting in water on holidays or after work. many women take to swimming too.

swimming skills have been improved on the basis of popularization. the county last year sent ten amateur swimming teams to teach various swimming styles in 30 communes. it has two sparetime sports schools for training young swimmers. they study politics, culture and swimming techniques. the two schools have trained several thousand swimmers since 1957.

mass swimming has helped build up the people's health. an art crafts workshop in the taochiao commune has 500 workers, most of them being women. quite a few workers used to suffer dizziness and backache and other ailments. now that 96 per cent of the workers have learned to swim, their health has improved markedly and the incidence of diseases dropped drastically.

Reproduced from best available copy.

IMPROVEMENT OF FARMLAND

Central China Hsien Remakes Nature

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Jun. 5, 1972)

Lotien county in central china's hupeh province has re-shaped its mountainous areas and brought about an all-round development in grain and side-line production. this is due to efforts made by the local people, led by the county party and revolutionary committees, in reclaiming mountain slopes, controlling rivers and improving farmland.

since most of its land is hilly, the county has less than 0.05 hectare of irrigated land per capita. little tree cover on mountain slopes used to cause serious erosion which in turn gave rise to frequent drought and waterlogging.

the people of the county began to afforest its hills and build water conservancy projects after agricultural cooperation. during the great proletarian cultural revolution the county party and revolutionary committees called on the people to speed up their work in resisting drought and waterlogging by learning from tachai, the national pace-setter for socialist agriculture.

the county revolutionary committee led a group of 150 people in making investigations in advanced communes and production brigades to find the ways and means to control erosion. they were enlightened by the experience of the yenchiaao commune, whose low-lying land had often been subject to drought and waterlogging. the commune has since 1958 terraced fields and grown trees on mountain

slopes to check erosion, built reservoirs and ponds in gullies for irrigation, and dug canals and added weirs for drainage. this protects farmland and ensures high, stable yields. all the seven production brigades topped the target of six tons per hectare for grain yield.

Summed up and popularized by the county party and revolutionary committees, the experience of yenchiaao inspired the cadres and masses throughout the county to be self-reliant and struggle hard. the county worked out an overall plan for afforestation, irrigation and drainage, and farmland improvement in accordance with the principle "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development".

special groups guiding afforestation work were set up at the district, commune and brigade level. firs and other trees for timber have been planted on high mountains, and tung oil, mulberry and other trees of economic value on hilly and rolling land. great efforts have also been made to grow chestnuts and tea oil trees. all this has promoted a diversified economy in support of agriculture.

the shihchiaopu commune has since the great proletarian cultural revolution planted fir, pine and other trees for timber on distant, high mountains and tung oil and tea oil trees on hill slopes. large numbers of mulberry trees of speedy growth have been planted for the development of sericulture. it sells to the state 20 tons of silkworm valued at 50,000 yuan a year. this provides the commune additional fund to develop its agriculture.

the county has in the past few years afforested 20,000 hectares. this helped it control soil erosion. it has harnessed three big rivers, built three big reservoirs and 54 small ones, improved 1,500 hectares of farmland, and terraced 16,000 hectares of hilly land. grain output increased by 22.6 per cent in 1971, averaging 6.5 tons per hectare, despite an 80-day drought and insect pests.

other aspects of rural production also throve. the number of pigs in 1971 was 20 per cent over the previous year. the selling of pigs, timber, bamboo, silkworms, tung oil, chestnuts, wild fibres and medicinal herbs has helped expand the collective economy, increase the incomes of commune members and support socialist construction.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
****

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian National Track and Field Team Leaves Chengchow for Changsha

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Jun. 4, 1972)

the albanian national track and field team headed by minella kapo wound up its friendly visit to the central china city of chengchow and left for changsha by train this evening.

yesterday afternoon, the albanian national track and field team, the chinese national team and the honan provincial team held a friendly contest in chengchow. present at the stadium to watch the contest were keng chi-chang, vice-chairman of the honan provincial revolutionary committee; and leading members of the provincial revolutionary committee, the provincial command of the chinese people's liberation army, the chengchow municipal revolutionary committee and the provincial physical culture and sports commission, including wang hui, chang yao-tung and yang shu-yuan.

minella kapo, leader of the albanian team, was also present.

in their friendly contest, athletes of the two countries displayed vigour and courage and smashed a number of national records. kristina ciringiri of albania broke the national record in the women's 100-metre low hurdles event, clocking 15.1 seconds. albanian man discus thrower isa tare set a new national record with 52.3 metres. albert kariqi of albania broke the previous national record in men's pole-vault event with 4.4 metres. albanian athlete dhimitraq jlia improved the national record in the men's 200-metre dash, finishing in 21.9 seconds. fatmir barjaktari of albania achieved 55.77 metres in hammer throwing, a new national record. albania's angjelina gurakuqi equalled the national record in the women's 100-metre low hurdles by finishing off in 15.2 seconds.

chinese sprinter yu wei-li set a new national record in the men's 400-metre race by clocking 47.7 seconds.

athletes of the two countries gave an exhibition performance in the 3-kilometre walking event and held men's and women's 400-metre friendship relay races in mixed groupings.

the over 10,000 spectators warmly applauded to congratulate the albanian and chinese athletes on their achievements.

the chinese physical culture and sports commission sent a telegram to the albanian comrades-in-arms from peking today, congratulating them on their success.

the albanian team arrived here from peking on may 30. it was warmly welcomed at the railway station by leading

members of departments concerned of the province and the city as well as local coaches and athletes. the honan provincial physical culture and sports commission gave a banquet in honour of the albanian team on the evening of may 31. wang ke, a leading member of the provincial commission, spoke at the banquet which was alive with expressions of profound friendship between the people and sportsmen of the two countries. he praised the great achievements made by the albanian people in socialist revolution and construction and in the field of physical culture. he expressed the wish to learn from the revolutionary spirit of the albanian people and the fine skill of the albanian sportsmen. in his speech, minella kapo said that when the sportsmen of the two countries meet, whether in albania or china, the occasion always turns out to be a mass festival. he said: "our friendship is solidly based on the principle of marxism-leninism, and therefore, it will be consolidated day by day and remain forever like the himalayas."

during its stay in honan, the albanian track and field team visited the red flag canal in linhsien county, a water control project and a people's commune on the outskirts of chengchow and was warmly welcomed by the local people.

Albanian Ballet Troupe Leaves Tsinan for Shenyang

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Jun. 5, 1972)

Reproduced from best available copy.

the ballet troupe of the opera theatre of albania headed by comrade mantho bala left here by special train for shenyang this evening.

during its 5-day stay here, the troupe gave two performances of the ballet "daughter of the highlands" and one performance of music, songs and dances for a total audience of more than 6,000 workers, peasants and soldiers, who warmly applauded their success. at the end each performance, the hall resounded with prolonged cheers of "mao tsetung-enver" and "enver-mao tsetung" and the singing of "we are true friends". this fully reflected the profound friendship between the chinese and albanian people.

the albanian comrades-in-arms visited an art handicraft exhibition, factories, water-control projects and places of interest.

when the albanian comrades left here, they were warmly seen off at the railway station by tsao pu-nan, vice-chairman of the shantung provincial revolutionary committee, chang tzu-shih, a leading member of the provincial branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and chang ching-tao, vice-chairman of the tsinan municipal revolutionary committee, as well as more than one thousand people and cultural workers.

CHINA AND ARAB STATES

Just Struggle of Arab People Will Certainly Triumph

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 5, 1972)

following is today's "people's daily" editorial, entitled "the just struggle of the arab people will certainly triumph."

the israeli zionists, under the support and encouragement of u.s. imperialism, launched a large-scale war of aggression against egypt, syria and other arab countries on june 5, 1967 and occupied vast tracts of their territories, rendering about a million arab and palestinian people homeless and wandering about. five years have elapsed since the broad masses of arab and palestinian people have risen in struggle. despite the enemy's frantic military suppression and political deception, the palestinian guerrillas, grown up in the struggle against the u.s. and israeli aggressors, have been persisting in armed struggle. through their own practice in struggle, the broad arab and palestinian masses have distinguished more and more clearly who are their enemies and who are their friends; who are their real friends and who are their false friends. the just struggle of the arab and palestinian people is developing in depth. their struggle is a great contribution to the asian, african and latin american peoples' cause of fighting in unity against imperialism and has won increasing sympathy and support from the revolutionary people the world over.

with the stubborn military, economic and political backing from the u.s. imperialists, the israeli zionists are still very arrogant now. they have not only continued to occupy vast territories of egypt, syria and other arab countries and refused to restore to the palestinian people their legitimate right to national existence, the right to return to their homeland, but committed on many occasions new armed invasions and provocations against neighbouring arab countries. the reactionary jordanian forces represented by hussein have, under u.s. backing and machination, launched repeated armed suppression campaigns against the palestinian guerrillas and dished up such plans as establishing a so-called "palestinian state" and "united arab kingdom", in a futile attempt to disintegrate the palestinian people's armed struggle and undermine the arab countries' unity against imperialism. with expansionist aims, the social-imperialists under the signboard of "for a just and lasting peace in the near east" have gone to all lengths to smear, vilify and undermine the palestinian people's armed struggle, hitched up with the israeli aggressors and jordanian reactionaries and connived at their opposing the just struggle of the palestinian and other arab peoples. contending and at same time colluding with each other in the middle east, the two superpowers, taking advantage of the temporary difficulties of the palestinian and other arab peoples on their way of struggle, have tried to make political deals by sacrificing the national rights and territorial sovereignty of the arab and palestinian people so as to seize strategic areas

and oil resources in the middle east. herein lies the root cause of the fact that there has remained no reasonable settlement of the middle east issue for the past five years.

history is created by the people. over the last two decades and more after the second world war, the arab people have, by relying on their own strength, won a series of brilliant victories in their struggle for national independence and in defence of state sovereignty. through their protracted struggle against aggression, the arab countries and people have realized more and more clearly that they must rely on their own strength to recover the territory forcibly occupied by the israeli zionists. although the struggle of the palestinian and other arab peoples is protracted and arduous and all kinds of difficulties may crop up on their road ahead, we believe that, so long as they persist in relying on their own strength and adhere to the policy of giving first place to maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in their own hands and relying on their own efforts, and second place to foreign aid, the arab peoples can certainly foil successively all plots of aggression, subversion, control and intervention against the arab and palestinian people hatched by outside forces. they can certainly increase their strength steadily, seize the initiative in struggle and thus win still greater victories in their struggle against aggression.

unity is an important weapon with which the arab and palestinian people vanquish the enemy. we are glad to see that the unity among the palestinian guerrillas, between the palestinian people and the people of various arab countries and between the arab people and the people in other parts of the world who support their just struggle, has been constantly consolidated and strengthened in the struggle against imperialism. the entire asian, african and latin american people and all justice-upholding countries and peoples stand firm on the side of the arab and palestinian people.

the chinese people resolutely support the palestinian, egyptian, syrian and other arab peoples in their just struggles to restore their national rights and recover their lost land, and scathingly condemn all criminal activities carried out by imperialism and its lackeys against the arab and palestinian people. the arabs and palestinians are heroic people with a glorious tradition of struggles. persevering in unity against imperialism and in protracted struggle, the arab and palestinian people are bound to achieve final victory.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

British Parliamentary Undersecretary Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 5, 1972)

anthony royle, britisn parliamentary undersecretary for foreign and commonwealth affairs, and mrs. royle and his party and accompanying correspondents, left peking for shanghai by air today after concluding their visit here. they will then leave for home.

seeing them off at the airport were chiao kuan-hua, vice-minister, chang wen-chin, assistant minister, of foreign affairs, and leading members of chinese departments, including sung chih-kuang. officials of the british embassy here were also present.

wang tung, deputy director of the chinese foreign ministry's west european, american and australasian affairs department, and j. m. addis, british ambassador to china, are accompanying anthony royle to shanghai.

CHINA AND CAMEROON

Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu Greets Proclamation of URC

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 5, 1972)

tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china, sent a message today to el hadj ahmadou ahidjo, president of the united republic of cameroon, expressing warm congratulations on the occasion of the proclamation of the founding of the united republic of cameroon.

full text of the message reads as follow:

his excellency el hadj ahmadou ahidjo,
president of the united republic of cameroon,

yaounde

on the occasion of the proclamation of the founding of the united republic of cameroon, i wish to express warm congratulations to your excellency and the cameroonian people on behalf of the people's republic of china and the chinese people.

may the friendship between the peoples of china and cameroon and the friendly relations between the two countries develop daily.

tung pi-wu
acting chairman of the
people's republic of china

peking, june 5, 1972

CHINA AND CHILE

Chilean Government Economic Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jun. 5, 1972)

the chilean government economic delegation, with gonzalo martner, minister of planning, as its leader and kurt dreckmann, president of the promotion corporation, as its deputy leader, wound up its visit to shanghai and left here for kwangchow by special plane today. the delegation is being accompanied by chen mu-hua, chinese vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries.

the delegation arrived here from nanking by special plane on june 3.

upon their arrival and departure, the distinguished chilean guests were given a warm welcome and send-off by ma tien-shui, vice-chairman, and huang tao, standing committee member, of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of local departments, as well as more than 1,000 people.

the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee on june 3 evening gave a banquet to warmly welcome the delegation. ma tien-shui in his speech at the banquet paid tribute to the struggle waged by the chilean people under the leadership of president salvador allende to oppose imperialism and colonialism, safeguard national independence and state sovereignty and defend the rights over the 200-nautical-mile territorial waters. gonzalo martner said that the friendship between the chilean and chinese people would certainly continue to grow in their common struggle against imperialism.

during their stay in shanghai, the distinguished chilean guests visited the site of the first national congress of the communist party of china, the shanghai industrial exhibition, factories and the city's children palace. they were warmly welcomed by the local people wherever they went.

CHINA AND DENMARK

Danish Ambassador to China Leaves Post for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 5, 1972)

j. stenbaek hansen, ambassador of the kingdom of denmark to china, left his post for home by air today.

CHINA AND GREECE

Joint Communique on Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between China and Greece

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 5, 1972)

joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the people's republic of china and the kingdom of greece

in accordance with the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and equality and mutual benefit, the government of the people's republic of china and the royal government of greece have decided to recognize each other and establish diplomatic relations as from june 5, 1972, and to exchange ambassadors within six months.

the greek government recognizes the government of the people's republic of china as the sole legal government of china.

the chinese government reaffirms that taiwan is an inalienable part of the territory of the people's republic of china. the greek government takes note of this position of the chinese government.

the chinese and greek governments have decided through consultations to provide each other with all necessary assistance for the establishment and the performance of the functions of the embassies in their respective capitals on the basis of equality and mutual benefit and in accordance with international practice.

(signed) liu chen-hua
ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the people's republic of albania

(signed) denis n. carayannis
ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the kingdom of greece to the people's republic of albania

tirana, june 5, 1972

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Chinese Pavilion in Budapest International Fair Receives Numerous Visitors

(NCNA-English Budapest, Jun. 3, 1972)

more than 800,000 friendly people visited the pavilion of the people's republic of china in the budapest international fair which had a 11-day successful run ending on may 29. the comrades working in the chinese pavilion visited and learned from the pavilions of hungary and other countries, promoting friendship between the people of china and hungary and other countries.

many hungarian visitors said that they were very glad to see china's successes in construction at the fair after a lapse of a few years. many people visited the chinese pavilion several times within a short time. a 74-year old man visited the chinese pavilion for four days in succession. some people took their whole families, old and young, to the chinese pavilion the next day after their own visits. tens of thousands of visitors had come from places 100 or 200 kms. outside budapest to visit the chinese pavilion.

on display at the chinese pavilion were models of the taching oilfield, the tachai brigade and the yangtze bridge at nanking which reflect the chinese people's perseverence in the principle of self-reliance and bringing the spirit of hard struggle into full play in socialist construction. these magnificent pictures attracted the broad masses of visitors from early morning to late night, and won their high praises. a hungarian couple wrote in the visitors' book: "we congratulate the great chinese people, their revolutionary party and comrade mao tsetung on their great development in social economy, science and technology." some visitors wrote in praise, "it is a pride of the chinese people that they have been able to build the poor and backward old china into a prosperous and powerful new china with their industry and intelligence within a short time."

ivory carvings and other handicrafts displayed at the pavilion were lauded by the visitors. they wrote in the visitors' book: "this is something wonderful." "the beautiful chinese folk art has left me an indelible impression." the visitors not only studied the exhibits carefully but also asked the chinese personnel many questions with the aim of understanding the successes of the chinese people in all fields and asking them to forward their regards to the chinese people.

during the preparatory period, many hungarian workers and visitors came to help fix the lights, polish doors and windows, clean the place and keep order. a profound friendship was formed between the chinese and hungarian comrades working together in the chinese pavilion all day long. the chinese personnel were deeply moved by some visitors who rendered friendly help of their own accord.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Shanghai Dance Drama Troupe of China Gives Premiere of "The Red Detachment of Women" in Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Jun. 4, 1972)

the shanghai dance drama troupe of china gave its premiere of the modern revolutionary ballet "the red detachment of women" this evening at the pyongyang grand theatre to the warm welcome of the audience.

watching the performance were kim gyong ryon, member of the central committee of the workers' party of korea, chairman of the central committee of the korea-china friendship association and minister of finance; kim gwan ouk, director of the general affairs bureau of the cabinet; kim jae bong, vice-minister of foreign affairs; chang chol, alternate member of the w.p.k. central committee and vice-minister of culture; han byong hui, secretary of the w.p.k. pyongyang municipal committee; li chang in, vice-chairman of the pyongyang municipal people's committee; and working people and cultural and art workers of pyongyang.

present also were li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea, ho chu-jo, member of the chinese people's volunteers of the korean-chinese side to the military armistice commission, and staff members of the chinese embassy.

the shanghai dance drama troupe has given 14 performances of the modern revolutionary ballet "the white-haired girl" and the concerto for piano and orchestra "the yellow river" in pyongyang, hamhung and wonsan since its arrival in korea.

Reproduced from best available copy.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Chou Pei-yuan Meets Philippine Educators Group

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 5, 1972)

chou pei-yuan, vice-chairman of the scientific and technical association of the people's republic of china, professor of physics and vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of peking university, this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with all members of the educators group of the philippines. leader of the group is jose joya, and deputy leader eleuterio adevoso.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including li chuan-chung, cheng jui-sheng and chu ping-yi.

the group arrived here on june 3.

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu, Premier Chou En-lai Greet 3rd Anniversary of RSVN Provisional Revolutionary Government

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 5, 1972)

tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china and chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china sent a message today to president nguyen huu tho of the presidium of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation and of the advisory council of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, and president huynh tan phat of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, expressing the warmest congratulations on the occasion of the 3rd anniversary of the founding of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam.

Reproduced from best available copy.

full text of the message follows:

president nguyen huu tho of the presidium of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation and of the advisory council of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam,

president huynh tan phat of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam,

south viet nam

on the occasion of the 3rd anniversary of the founding of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, we express, on behalf of the chinese government and people, the warmest congratulations and the highest respects to you and, through you, to the south vietnamese people, who are fighting heroically at the forefront of the struggle against u.s. aggression.

under the staunch leadership of the south viet nam national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, the heroic south vietnamese people have, in the past three years, displayed the revolutionary spirit of "firm resolve to fight and to win", fought the most arduous battles against the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys and won one great victory after another along the road of the struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. particularly since late march this year, the south vietnamese people's armed forces have launched unprecedentedly vehement attacks against the enemy on various battlefields, annihilated large numbers of enemy effectives and liberated large areas including the city of quang tri, thus dealing heavy blows at the u.s. imperialist scheme of "vietnamizing" the war and the reactionary rule of the nguyen van thieu puppet clique. by your heroic struggles you have set a brilliant example for the oppressed nations and people in the world in fighting for liberation, and your great victories constitute important contributions to the anti-imperialist revolutionary cause of the peoples of the world.

the present situation of the three indochinese peoples' war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation is excellent. although u.s. imperialism and its lackeys are still putting up frantic and desperate struggles, they can in no way alter the trend leading to their inevitable doom. we believe that the three indochinese peoples, uniting as one and persevering in struggle, will surely be able to smash all military and political schemes of u.s. imperialism and its lackeys and realize their own national aspirations.

the peoples of china and viet nam are close brothers and comrades-in-arms. it is the bounden internationalist duty of the chinese people to support and assist the vietnamese people and all the indochinese peoples in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. so long as u.s. imperialism does not stop its war of aggression against viet nam and the whole indochina, and no matter what forms the war may assume, the chinese people will, as always, resolutely support and assist the vietnamese people and all the indochinese peoples in carrying their war of resistance to the end, until complete victory is won.

tung pi-wu
acting chairman of the
people's republic of china

chou en-lai
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

peking, june 5, 1972

Peking Reception Marks Anniversary of Provisional Revolutionary Government of Republic of South Vietnam

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 5, 1972)

the china-viet nam friendship association and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries gave a reception here this evening to warmly celebrate the third anniversary of the establishment of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam.

attending the reception were nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, tran binh, counsellor, and other members, of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking; ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, nguyen tien, minister-counsellor, and other members, of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking; ly ban, vice-minister of foreign trade of the d.r.v.n., and other vietnamese comrades in peking.

present were li hsien-nien, chinese vice-premier of the state council; li teh-sheng, director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army; kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national

people's congress; chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs; keng piao, head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china; and wang kuo-chuan, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

wang kuo-chuan spoke at the reception. he extended the warmest, fraternal congratulations and paid high respect to the heroic people of south viet nam and all the vietnamese comrades-in-arms fighting on the front of the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

he said: the provisional revolutionary government of the r.s.v.n., which represents the will and aspirations of the 17 million people of south viet nam, is their genuine and legitimate government. its establishment was a result of the victories won by the heroic people of south viet nam in bloodshed in protracted war, and it marked the beginning of a new historical stage in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

he warmly praised the tremendous victories they had won in the war under the leadership of the national front for liberation of south viet nam and the p.r.g.r.s.v.n.

wang kuo-chuan continued: it is specially noteworthy that the armed forces and people of south viet nam have since the end of march this year launched fierce attacks against u.s. imperialism and the saigon puppet troops on various battlefields, captured many important strategic points and military bases, wiped out large numbers of enemy effectives and dealt a heavy blow at the scheme of "vietnamization" by u.s. imperialism. we warmly acclaim the brilliant victories won by the armed forces and people of south viet nam and wish you new and still greater victories in your future struggles.

wang kuo-chuan condemned u.s. imperialism for its recent criminal act of further escalating the war of aggression against viet nam. he said: in order to save itself from defeat, u.s. imperialism has flagrantly ordered the mining of the ports of north viet nam and the cutting off of land and sea transportation lines, and wantonly bombed the northern part of viet nam, committing new heinous crimes against the vietnamese people. but no war escalation by u.s. imperialism can cow the heroic vietnamese people, or stem the triumphant advance of the vietnamese people and the other indochinese peoples in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, or prevent the revolutionary people of the world from supporting them in their just struggle. in escalating the war, u.s. imperialism is putting up a last-ditch struggle and it is bound to suffer still more disastrous defeat. the vietnamese people, who have long been tempered and have grown ever stronger in fighting, will surely win final victory.

wang kuo-chuan said: we chinese people have always regarded the struggle of the vietnamese people as our own struggle and their victories as our own victories. their heroic struggle is a powerful support for china's socialist revolution and construction. it is our bounden internationalist duty to support the vietnamese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the chinese people are determined to follow their great leader chairman mao's teaching "the 700 million chinese people provide a powerful backing for the vietnamese people; the vast expanse of china's territory is their reliable rear area", firmly stand by the vietnamese and

Reproduced from best available copy.

the other indochinese peoples and give them all-out support until complete victory is won in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

in his speech, ambassador nguyen van quang said that at present, the armymen and civilians of south viet nam were launching offensives in three strategic zones against various enemy defence lines. they made the enemy suffer more and severe defeats and won many new victories of great strategic significance. in the past fifty days of fighting alone, they have wiped out 100,000 u.s.-puppet troops, destroyed or seriously damaged nearly half of the 13 crack divisions of the enemy, and captured or knocked out almost half of his tanks and armoured cars, one fourth of his heavy artillery pieces and large quantities of materiel. vast expanses of territory have been liberated. the enemy is tightly encircled on the battlefields.

nguyen van quang said: the people in south viet nam and the vietnamese people as a whole have always received powerful support and tremendous and valuable assistance from the chinese communist party, the chinese government and the fraternal chinese people. such support and assistance embody the comradely and brotherly feelings between the rear and the front.

nguyen van quang pointed out: the nixon administration is suffering disastrous defeat in its war of aggression against viet nam, cambodia and laos. but it remains very obdurate and warlike, still refuses to give up its aggressive designs against south viet nam. it is recklessly and unprecedentedly escalating the war against the southern and northern parts of our country and unilaterally suspended the paris talks, attempting to force us to accept its conditions by military gains.

the ambassador pointed out that u.s. imperialism's war escalation could never stop the north from supporting the south or break the flesh-and-blood ties among the vietnamese people.

he said: the armymen and civilians in south viet nam have a profound understanding of our president ho's teachings "nothing is more precious than independence and freedom" and "we would rather endure any sacrifice than lose our independence and be slaves". they are putting into effect the call contained in the april 15, 1972 statement of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam. they are resolved to make further energetic efforts to step up the offensive and struggle courageously. they will hit the enemy hard and accurately and launch continuous offensives till the realization of their goal of liberating the south, defending the socialist north and proceeding to the peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

the ambassador said: the only honourable way for u.s. imperialism to disengage itself is to accept the seven-point proposal of the r.s.v.n. provisional revolutionary government and its elaboration on two key points. u.s. imperialism must stop its war of aggression, stop pushing its policy of "vietnamizing" the war, halt its destructive war against the north, and return to the paris conference for serious talks.

also present at the reception were leading members of departments concerned, including hsiang chung-hua, chung hsi-tung, li chiang, shen chien, han tsung-cheng, wang lei, wang hai-jung and ting hsueh-sung.

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: Heroic Vietnamese People Stride Forward in Triumph

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 6, 1972)

the "people's daily" today carries an editorial entitled "the heroic vietnamese people are striding forward in triumph" to mark the third anniversary of the founding of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam. the editorial reads as follows:

the south vietnamese people are greeting their glorious festival -- the third anniversary of the founding of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam -- amid the paean of spectacular victories in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. with intense joy, the chinese people extend their warmest congratulations and lofty and militant salute to the heroic south vietnamese people fighting courageously at the forefront of struggle against u.s. imperialism.

the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam was born amid the raging flames of the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation waged by the south vietnamese people. the founding of the p.r.g.r.s.v.n. was the fruit of victory of the south vietnamese people's protracted bloody battle against u.s. imperialism and its henchmen and marked a new historical stage of the south vietnamese people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

under the correct leadership of the south viet nam national front for liberation and the republican provisional revolutionary government, the south vietnamese people have, in the past three years, attained one great inspiring success after another by developing their dauntless revolutionary heroism, holding aloft the banner of determination to fight and win, and persevering in a protracted people's war. the people's liberation armed forces, gathering more and more courage and strength in the course of fighting, have become an invincible mighty force. the liberated areas keep expanding and the people's political regimes at various levels are being consolidated and developed steadily. the political struggle for driving out u.s. imperialism and overthrowing the nguyen van thieu puppet clique waged by the people in areas temporarily controlled by the enemy keeps surging forward. the "pacification" programme which the u.s.-puppet clique took such pains to carry out has flopped repeatedly under the heavy blows dealt by the south vietnamese people who are rising in struggle. especially since the end of last march, the south vietnamese armed forces and people have launched an all-round, sustained and fierce attack on the enemy in all the battlefields from quang tri-thua thien down to the mekong delta. in the stiff fighting which has lasted more than two months, they wiped out a large number of enemy effectives, captured many major towns and strategic posts, successfully liberated the whole quang tri province, and further expanded the liberated zone, striking a heavy blow at the war "vietnamization" programme of u.s. imperialism. the staunch and unremitting south vietnamese people, whose great victory has tremendously inspired the people

Reproduced from best available copy.

of various countries in their anti-u.s. struggles, have set a brilliant example for the oppressed nations and oppressed peoples throughout the world.

of late, regardless of firm opposition and vehement denunciation voiced by public opinion at home and abroad, the u.s. government has embarked brazenly on a new military venture in viet nam by mining the ports of the democratic republic of viet nam and dispatching massive naval and air forces to carry out wanton bombings and shellings of viet nam, north and south. all this, however, can in no way save the u.s. aggressors and their flunkeys from doomed defeat.

the heroic vietnamese people, who have won great victories and accumulated rich experience in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, are continuing the triumphant advance. new war escalation on the part of u.s. imperialism can never shake the iron will of the vietnamese people "to fight valiantly so that the yankees quit and the puppets topple"; instead, it can only arouse stiffer resistance from the vietnamese people. u.s. imperialism must stop immediately its aggression on and intervention in viet nam, withdraw the u.s. aggressor troops and the accomplice troops unconditionally and totally, put an end to the war "vietnamization" programme, end its support to the nguyen van thieu puppet clique, and give serious consideration and positive response to the seven-point peace proposal of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and the elaboration on its two key points. u.s. imperialism will never succeed in its attempt to force the vietnamese people on their knees.

the chinese and vietnamese people are close comrades-in-arms and brothers coming together through thick and thin. their friendship and unity have been cemented in the protracted struggle against the common enemy and are therefore indestructible. "the 700 million chinese people provide a powerful backing for the vietnamese people; the vast expanse of china's territory is their reliable rear area." firm in following this teaching of chairman mao's, the chinese people have always regarded it as their bounden internationalist duty to support in full strength the vietnamese people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. we are deeply convinced that so long as they unite closely and persist in struggle, the vietnamese people and the people of laos and cambodia will surely win complete victory in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

Reproduced from best available copy.

CHINA AND UN

Leader of Chinese Delegation to UNCHE Calls on Head of Swedish Delegation

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Jun. 4, 1972)

tang ke, leader, and ku ming, deputy leader, of the chinese delegation to the united nations conference on the human environment, called on ingemund bengtsson, head of the swedish delegation to the u.n.c.h.e. and minister of agriculture, this afternoon.

they had a friendly talk.

present on the occasion were wang lu-ming, chinese ambassador to sweden, and pi chi-lung, representative of the chinese delegation.

END

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Technical Information Service
Springfield, Va. 22151

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PRINTED MATTER

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

211